FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH ISSUES STATEMENT ATTACKING LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

NC080852 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee has considered the current situation, especially the spiteful campaign to which the PLO is being subjected by the Libyan leadership. The committee has also discussed Al-Qadhdhafi's insistence on continuing his errors, which serve the Camp David alliance and are aimed against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

At the end of its meeting last night, Fatah issued the following statement to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. Masses of our great Arab nation, masses of our heroic people: As part of the continual plots facing your Palestinian revolution and the leading Fatah movement through its position in the PLO and its position as the leader of the Palestinian revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi has come up with a decision on behalf of his people's congress. The decision not only serves the plots against our revolution but also tells shameless lies to the heroic Libyan people and the Arab nation. The decision to cut aid implies Al-Qadhdhafi has been giving aid to Fatah. But the fact is that Al-Qadhdhafi has not given Fatah any aid since 1975.

The Palestinian revolution, which Fatah has the honor of launching, leading and safeguarding from imperialist plots, rejects this treatment of our noble pan-Arab relationship by Al-Qadhdhafi, who is trying to turn a relationship of struggle into one of funds. Thus Al-Qadhdhafi is ignoring the deep ties and bonds that link the Palestinian and Libyan peoples in the pan-Arab battle against the common enemy.

The major question posed to the Arab nation and the Palestinian people is why Al-Qadhdhafi is manufacturing a battle with the PLO and Fatah and the Palestinian revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi wants to strike at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which we tried to strike at but failed during the conferences in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus. He wants to fragment the unity of the Arab position, manifested at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences, in the confrontation with the Camp David agreements. Al-Qadhdhafi also wants to facilitate the mission of the Camp David parties in implementing autonomy by trying to strike at the PLO's legitimacy and its representation of the Palestinian people. He wants to repay his imperialist masters the price of maintaining him in power. He put himself on this throne to dominate the struggling Libyan people. He wants to plant despair in the hearts of our people, inside and outside the occupied land, in order that our people will surrender as he and his masters in Washington imagine.

Through this battle, Al-Qadhdhafi wants to strike at our national unity in the Palestinian area. This is what Al-Qadhdhafi wants and is trying to do. However, Fatah, which has always adopted principled stands at junctures requiring decisions emanating from our people's conscience and from our history of struggle, will not allow Al-Qadhdhafi to attack our people's honor, pride and patriotic legacy. Al-Qadhdhafi will not succeed in forcing Fatah to remain silent when he speaks presumptuously against our Palestinian people's honor, accusing them of treason and selling out the land. We reject this and will not remain silent. Our people have been struggling, fighting and sacrificing for well over 60 years against Zionist-imperialist plots. The Palestinian people have offered a great deal in defense of themselves and of the great Arab nation.

In view of this, Fatah announces the following to the Palestinian, Libyan and Arab peoples:

1. The stand Al-Qadhdhafi is adopting is not new. Fatah, faithful to its national and pan-Arab commitments, will not allow Al-Qadhdhafi or anyone else to insult the heroic Palestinian people. Fatah could not care less about Al-Qadhdhafi's threat to cut aid which did not exist. Fatah will not be frightened by a false statement dictated by Al-Qadhdhafi or his statements to this and that foreign news agency or magazine to satisfy and appease the enemies of our people and the Arab nation.

2. Fatah knows how to confront all of Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts. Al-Qadhdhafi is now kneeling before imperialist and Zionism, offering them oil and other services at the expense of pan-Arab principles, the Arab nation and the Palestinian revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi must know that our revolution will not bow to his funds or oil. The Palestinian revolution will confront all attempts of custodianship, submission and containment which Al-Qadhdhafi thinks he can offer as a service to his masters. The Palestinian revolution, with Fatah in the forefront, will remain loyal to pan-Arab and nationalist principles and to honor and pride.

3. Fatah knows the value and mettle of the heroic Libyan people and will extend its hands to this struggling people with an open heart. The Libyan people have never hesitated to give all forms of support, aid and sacrifice to their fraternal Palestinian revolution. The Libyan people will call to account those who prevent their aid from reaching Palestine revolutionaries, heroes and Fatah freemen. The lofty relations between the Palestinian and Libyan people in the common struggle are above Al-Qadhdhafi and his serious actions. These relations will be cemented further within the framework of the Arab nation's struggle.

4. We in Fatah affirm our firm and principled commitment to Palestinian national unity. We will not allow Al-Qadhdhafi's ulterior purposes and whims to mar this unity under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people.

5. From its position in the PLO and in the Palestinian revolution, Fatah stresses its commitments to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to strengthening its abilities. Al-Qadhdhafi's recent attitude toward this front is one of bargaining. Fatah asserts its commitment to the unity of the Arab stand, which was achieved at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences.

Masses of our people: Since Al-Qadhdhafi began his presumptuous campaign against the Palestinian people, their courageous struggle and their armed revolution and against the PLO, leader of their struggle, we have tried to restrain ourselves. We accepted brother President Hafiz al-Asad's mediation efforts and the attempts of our brothers in Algeria and the PDRY. Al-Qadhdhafi, however, hastened to announce his rejection of these mediation efforts and even denied their existence. Al-Qadhdhafi continued his oppressive and suspect campaign and his various acts against the Palestinian people, which are in fact aimed against the Libyan people and the Arab nation and pan-Arab principles. Al-Qadhdhafi is insisting on imposing this peripheral battle on us at a time when our revolution is facing dangers from the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon, and when our people in the occupied land are facing a Zionist-imperialist onslaught to peddle the plots of the Camp David trio and autonomy.

As we have triumphed over all enemies of our people and revolution and foiled their plots, the Libyan people will side with us. We leave to the Libyan people the task of calling Al-Qadhdhafi to account for all his crimes against our people and armed revolution. We will continue on our path and strengthen our armed struggle, combat capabilities and national unity under the canopy of the PLO. We will adhere to the principles and values for which we launched our revolution. We will strongly and firmly defend our people and revolution which heroic martyr Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir described as the noblest phenomenon in the history of the Arab nation. Al-Qadhdhafi is trying in vain to harm our revolution.

Salah Khalaf Speech

NC071540 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1300 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Speech delivered by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Itad, Fatah Central Committee member on Palestinian martyr's day ceremony at 'Abd an-Nasir Hall in Beirut on 7 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother [words indistinct] Abu 'Ammar, brother members of the Command of the Lebanese National Movement and Nationalist Front, brothers and sisters, families of the martyrs: What shall we say on the martyr's day? What shall we say when everyday we bid farewell to a long caravan of martyrs?

What can we tell our martyrs today when As-Sadat is receiving Begin in Cairo? It is the biggest tragedy. On this martyr's day we are ashamed for these heroes to hear that As-Sadat's Egypt is receiving Begin. As-Sadat does not ask about the martyrs of Egypt, the martyrs of Palestine, or the martyrs of the Arab nation. With all insolence he receives this terrorist who trampled over our people and our land, which he is still occupying. As-Sadat is receiving Begin so the two can announce that they will establish alliances with the United States and make Egypt a strategic U.S. base--and then establish more bases throughout the entire Arab area under the pretext of the Soviet danger. It was not enough that As-Sadat betrayed Palestine and its people; he wants to betray the Arab nation, the entire world and all the principles and values of the 23 July Revolution, the revolution of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

We feel that plots are being hatched all around us. Just as As-Sadat is receiving Begin, there are others who are no less traitorous than As-Sadat when they plot against this revolution. In this same hall 2 weeks ago, we told you that Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya has not paid a single penny to this revolution. While As-Sadat is receiving Begin, Al-Qadhdhafi has offered them a gift of empty words--but words that mean something. At the popular conferences that were held he said that he had decided to suspend aid to Fatah. The truth is, brothers and sisters, that one wants to laugh at this acrobat who says that he has suspended relations or aid to Fatah. I told you 2 weeks ago that Al-Qadhdhafi has not given any aid to Fatah since 1975. Nevertheless, we [words indistinct].

You may ask: Why have we kept silent about Al-Qadhdhafi, who has deprived our martyrs from Libya's money, considering that this money does not belong to him? It is the Libyan people's money. How can he keep it from our martyrs? This money belongs to the Arab nation. This oil, Libyan or other, belongs to the Arab nation. Our martyrs are entitled to it. [applause]

Libya is not a ranch for Al-Qadhdhafi; it belongs to the Libyan people. We know them and know their attitude toward the Palestinian revolution. When we kept silent about Al-Qadhdhafi, we were saying that perhaps these are acts of madness or of an acrobat.

It turned out that he was a covert agent who presented an invoice and an apology to America at the expense of this revolution. But we say to him: Beat it. You will not be able to harm this revolution; it is greater than you; it is greater than you; it is greater than you. [applause]

We have kept silent about Al-Qadhdhafi, hoping he will change. Only a few months ago we provided aid to him, which we will not suspend or withdraw because it is for the Libyan people and not for Al-Qadhdhafi. We are the ones who are providing political and nonpolitical aid, military and nonmilitary aid to Al-Qadhdhafi--not to him, but to the Libyan Arab people. We provided aid to him in order to protect his regime from any aggression. But he looked for the easy way out--the way of retreat, the way of apology to America and the U.S. Embassy. He does not want to follow the path of the revolutionaries--the path of dignity and honor.

A few months ago we went to settle all disagreements with Al-Qadhdhafi. He made certain demands, and we demanded nothing. We told him; Fatah wants nothing from you. I say this before my brother Abu 'Ammar. Abu 'Ammar told him: In my capacity as Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, I inform you that I do not want a single penny for Fatah. But I do not at all accept the argument that money should only be given to Fatah or any other organization at the expense of the PLO. [words indistinct] and promised to study the matter carefully. But he made many demands, which I do not wish to mention. But I want to say that Fatah has offered Al-Qadhdhafi its dearest and most precious sons to defend the Libyan people, whom we still consider to be very close to us.

After this agreement, we thought that a page had been turned and a new page would be opened. But neither the weapons nor the money he promised to send to the PLO were received. He began to bargain with the Fatah movement. I say bargain because he had allocated $50 million to the Palestinian revolution. He wanted to give Fatah movement alone $14 million plus another $5 million. We told him: We want all the money to go to the PLO, because this is our organization and it is our legitimate representative until we reach our homeland. This is our dispute with Al-Qadhdhafi. He does not want the PLO.

On the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Al-Qadhdhafi began to attack the Palestinian people. He stood up to say that the Palestinian people and the Palestinian martyrs have sold their land and honor. The Palestinian people did not sell their land and honor. On the contrary, the blood of our martyrs irrigated our land. Our people never sold their land and honor. This is what the Arab Palestinian states said in 1948 to justify their defeat and abandonment of the Palestinian people. Now Al-Qadhdhafi, in 1980, says that our people sold their land and honor. We sent a protest note to Al-Qadhdhafi. But he insisted on repeating over the television to the Libyan and Arab people this statement about our Palestinian people.

Nevertheless, we kept silent, hoping that this man would change, until he made his last statement in which he justified the September massacres and all the massacres of our Palestinian people. He also said that the Lebanese front is not to blame. Believe me, very soon you will hear him say that As-Sadat is not to blame for concluding his peace treaty with Israel, and that he understands why As-Sadat has betrayed the Palestinian people.

Al-Qadhdhafi wants the Palestinian organizations to fight each other. No fighting will take place among them. I say to all our brothers that no inter-Palestinian fighting will take place. We will never allow Al-Qadhdhafi or anyone else to cause the Palestinians to fight each other.

Let Al-Qadhdhafi rest assured, we will not play his game. We know how to defend this revolution. If he wants to fight Fatah, he will have to fight all the Palestinian people. We are ready in Fatah to wrestle with Al-Qadhdhafi and all those behind him. We only want one thing from our brothers: We do not want them to participate with us in this battle, but we want them to be faithful to their principles and to their people and not to support Al-Qadhdhafi against Fatah and the Palestinian revolution. This is what we want. We want greater national unity.

We say that the Libyan people will remain our ally. Our relations with the Libyan people must remain good. We will not allow Al-Qadhdhafi to sever this relationship between us and the Libyan people. We will not permit anyone to affect this relationship nor will we permit anyone to affect this national unity--neither Al-Qadhdhafi nor anyone else. We will continue to maintain our unity with our brothers in the resistance groups with blood and sweat. We will continue to protect this unity.

On martyr's day we pledge our people to continue the struggle until victory is achieved for us and for our martyrs.

VOP Comment

NC061357 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab world 1200 GMT 6 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah News Agency has reported that the General People's Congress has decided to break off relations with the Fatah movement and to suspend aid as a service to the national issues and as an affirmation of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's leadership of the green revolution in the Arab homeland.

Of course, there is no need for us to repeat for the one thousandth time--that the financial aid to Fatah which the colonel's congress has decided to suspend is imaginary, nor has it ever reached Fatah so that we could consider its suspension as something new.

At any rate, it was instructive that the colonel announced this measure yesterday while the Palestinian revolution is celebrating its 15th anniversary so that the Arab people in Libya would know what revolutionary model Al-Qadhdhafi embodies and what national tasks he is undertaking.

While the commander of the Palestinian revolution has been receiving thousands of cables of solidarity, support and congratulations from the revolutionary brothers, friends and free men all over the world on this great and glorious occasion, Al-Qadhdhafi has presented a gift to the Palestinian people that befits his position and is in harmony with the latest style of revolutionism which he advocates and spends millions of dinars to propagate.

It is useful for the millionaire colonel to know that his money, which he has stolen from the blood of the Libyan people and which he is squandering on ridiculous trivialities here and there, is not of the kind that gives us honor to receive. One drop of blood shed by an Arab fighter in the Palestinian revolution for this revolution and this people and their cause, is more precious than all the poisonous money which the colonel is stacking and through which he is trying to invade the Arab world. Our revolution gets its satisfaction, strength and independence from these drops of blood--and how abundant they are in the body of our nation and how generous is this nation in spending them for the sake of Palestine and the revolution of the Palestinian people. Let the colonel drink his money until he chokes on it.

ALGERIA, SYRIA TO RESUME MEDIATION BETWEEN FATAH, LIBYA

LD071416 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1221 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 January--A prominent responsible official of the Palestine resistance said today that Algeria and Syria will resume their mediation between the PLO and Libya in order to end the dispute that led to the deterioration of relations between them. Member of the Fatah Central Committee Mahmud Abbas said this following his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Abbas did not specify when the mediation will resume but said that the Syrians have promised to do so following the conclusion of the ruling Ba'th Party's seventh conference, which concluded its work yesterday.

In an interview with KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY (KUNA), Abbas said that the PLO welcomes "such efforts as long as they lead to ending all the causes for the dispute with the Libyan side." However, he did not elaborate on this point.

Abbas also said that he explained the reasons for the PLO's dispute with Libya and its implications during his meeting with Shaykh as-Sabah. He also explained to him the PLO's views on the matter and Libya's recent decision to withhold aid to Fatah, the biggest Palestinian resistance group.

Abbas accused Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of trying to impose popular committees on the PLO. He said, "we consider these committees an act of desecration to the PLO's sanctity and direct interference in the affairs of the Palestine people and an act harmful to the representation of the Palestine people at a time when they are scoring victories at the world level under the PLO leadership."

Abbas arrived in Kuwait last Saturday, returning from the United Arab Emirates as part of a tour which will take him to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries for discussions on the Arab and Palestine situation in general and the reasons for conflict between Libya and the PLO.

POPULAR EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO NORMALIZATION WITH ISRAEL NOTED

NC061901 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 6 Jan 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Aswan tomorrow, which will be primarily devoted to the normalization of relations and the developments in Afghanistan, is surrounded by an Egyptian popular indignation that is clear and sharper now than at anytime during the previous meetings. One of the manifestations of the Egyptian popular indignation that surrounds the Begin-As-Sadat meeting is the people's near total refusal to cooperate in finding a location for the Israeli embassy in Cairo. No Egyptian citizen has agreed to offer his house for the Zionist flag to be raised on it. This confirms the depth of the Egyptian popular hostility to the Zionist enemy.

The grouping party, which is the persecuted National Party in Egypt, has announced that it will lead the Egyptian popular movement in a national struggle to resist the plot of normalizing relations with the enemy. The grouping party took this move out of a profound understanding of the scope of the Egyptian popular opposition to this treasonous action and of the readiness of the Egyptian masses to follow a genuine national vanguard that will lead their struggle for the Arabism and independence of Egypt and against the Zionist-U.S. domination of their resources.

Undoubtedly, the Egyptian people's indignation at the normalization of relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv has new justifications in addition to the traditional ones. The most prominent of these is the latest position announced by As-Sadat regarding his readiness to take military measures against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This prompted the Egyptian citizen to wonder: If As-Sadat has ended the state of war with Israel under the pretext of peace and the desire to free Egypt from the burdens of war and to work for prosperity, why is he again sounding the war alarm to defend Afghanistan while 75 percent of Egyptian, and large parts of Arab territory, are still under Israeli occupation?

The As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Aswan, as we have said, is being surrounded by a popular opposition that is more pronounced than in previous times. This means that the Egyptian people are developing a better understanding of the big lie with which As-Sadat has mislead them under the pretext of peace--an understanding that will bring further developments in the future, the price of which will be paid by As-Sadat's entire regime.

QADDUMI CONFERS WITH TINDEMANS, BELGIAN PARTY DELEGATION

JN021826 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 January--Farruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, received here today Leo Tindemans, leader of the Belgian Social Christian Party and leader of the European Popular Party at the European Parliament, and his delegation.

During the meeting, which was attended by PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, talks were held on the situation in the Middle East, the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and relations between the PLO and Belgium.

Following the meeting, Abu Mayzar said that the Belgian delegation listened to a comprehensive and concentrated explanation of the situation in the region, particularly the dangers of the treasonous Camp David accords.

Abu Mayzar added that the visiting delegation expressed satisfaction with this meeting and stressed the importance of finding a just solution for the Palestinian issue in order to keep the region and the world away from the woes of war.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH BA'TH PARTY SECRETARY IN LEBANON

NC071252 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar today met with Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, the secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. The meeting was attended by brother 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and secretary of the Arab Liberation Front; brother Abu Hatim, the official responsible for foreign relations in Fatah; and brother Radi Farhat, the deputy secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command.

The discussion dealt with the current situation on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels as well as the situation in southern Lebanon.

KUWAIT

SADA AL-'USBU' URGES ARAB UNITY ON AFGHANISTAN

JN080803 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 0735 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 8 January--The weekly magazine SADA AL-'USBU', issued here today, calls on the Arab states to adopt a firm and unified position on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The magazine warns against the dangers of this invasion, which aims at shaking security in a region considered one of the most sensitive in the world and eliminating the religious beliefs of its peoples.

SADA AL-'USBU' wonders why the Arab states do not deal with the Soviet Union at the same level they deal with the United States. We have continuously condemned U.S. aid to Israel and U.S. intervention in Vietnam. The Soviet intervention is similar to U.S. intervention in Vietnam. It has violated all international laws. The Soviet intervention will result in an intervention in the way of thinking and in beliefs.

The magazine points out that our real problem is that we are still searching for a formula to unify our purposes and objectives. We have spent many years searching for this formula, but our efforts have continuously been obstructed by small issues.

SADA AL-'USBU' concludes by calling on the states in the region to confront this matter through a unified position, proceeding from a unified understanding of the hopes and objectives of the peoples in this region. The people in this region are extremely sensitive in regard to their religion, holy places and beliefs.

AL-ANBA' CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN ARAB REGION

LD051146 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-ANBA' has criticized U.S. policy in the Arab region. It says that its policy "hostile to the Arab case, its unlimited support for Israel and its constant attempts to dismember the Arab world and break up its ranks, especially since the October War, is the major and central point of weakness in the region."

The paper says that any victory scored by the Soviet Union on Arab territory will "be caused mainly by U.S. ineptitude," thereby underlining the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the compensating offer by Egypt and Israel to allow the United States to establish military bases on their territory.

AL-ANBA' points out that the harm being done to the United States in the region "is the result of its pro-Israeli policy." It adds that experience has proved to the countries maintaining good economic, oil and diplomatic relations with the United States that the Americans are "the last to be relied upon for repelling and eliminating danger."

SOVIET RESEARCH SHIPS TO VISIT 20 JAN

LD081024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti newspaper today reported that two Soviet scientific research ships will pay a visit to Kuwait for the first time on 20 January to take on fuel and supplies. The English-language Kuwait TIMES attributed to "reliable" sources that the Kuwaiti Government had agreed to the 3-day visit of the two ships, Shtukan and Koshtanov and chose Ash-Shu'aybah port for their docking.

It pointed out that the two ships belonged to the Soviet fleet for scientific research based in the Red Sea. It said that the Soviet Embassy has not as yet replied to Kuwait's request to allow experts from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research to visit the two ships and meet the scientists on board.

OMAN

AMBASSADOR BACKS SAUDI MOVES AGAINST SOVIETS

JN071502 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1420 GMT 7 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Jan--On the behalf of his country, the Omani ambassador to Saudi Arabia has expressed support for any steps adopted by Saudi Arabia to confront Soviet [word indistinct] of Afghanistan and interference in its internal affairs.

The Omani support was expressed during a meeting in Riyadh today between Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud and Omani Ambassador in Riyadh Ibrahim Ibn Hamad al-Harithi. During the meeting, the two countries' stands on the issue of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its grave consequences were discussed.

The two sides reviewed means for bilateral coordination as to the steps that must be adopted to confront such an intervention, which the two sides agreed would have grave consequences.

The Saudi foreign affairs minister had announced earlier today that his country is conducting top-level contacts with the Islamic states in order to adopt a unified Islamic stand on the Soviet intervention.

PFLO LEADER AL-QADI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MAGAZINE

LD062030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, chairman of the central executive committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] gave an interview to the magazine "14 October" in which he spoke about the current situation in the Arab Gulf in particular and in the Arab region in general.

He also focused on the so-called security plan for the Arab Gulf for which American imperialism has been beating its drums and has been adopted by the agent Qabus regime in Muscat. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said the new so-called Gulf security plan was a test balloon launched by the imperialist forces from Muscat to monitor reactions to their strategies and new plans and to revive the old scheme which collapsed along with the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran.

He went on to say that the other objective behind the new call for the so-called Gulf security plan was to create the appropriate psychological and political atmosphere for a more direct American presence in this area or that of the Gulf region. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said the presentation of the plan was to suggest to the states in the region the existence of real dangers facing them and the security of their peoples, and thus to create the right psychological atmosphere in which they could accept more American interference and a greater military presence in this sensitive area.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said that despite the fact that the new formula has been unequivocally rejected by the states in the region, even though it has been publicized for the last 3 months, the region has nevertheless witnessed an intensified American presence in the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Arab Gulf. He added that in the light of its experience in Iran and the cruel lesson it learned from the struggling peoples of Iran, American imperialism was no longer satisfied with its strategy of simply shoring up its props in the region--headed by the Muscat regime--militarily, politically and economically, but was now adding to the measures by the physical presence of its forces to make completely certain that the region, together with all its peoples and their emerging nationalist movements, remains under its control.

The PFLO Central Executive Committee chairman stated that the security of the Gulf, as understood and known to the peoples of the region, in general means the removal of all foreign bases in the Arab Gulf region and a halt to all forms of interference in the affairs of the region. Referring to what was going on in the Gulf region brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said that there was increasing evidence which leads us to believe that one of the fundamental links of the Camp David plot was designed for implementation in the Gulf region. A ferocious new imperialist-Zionist attack would take place somewhere in the region--the Gulf area--because it is the oil-producing region.

On the situation in the Arab region in general, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said that what was happening in Palestine and Lebanon and the hasty steps being taken for the so-called normalization of relations between the As-Sadat regime and Israel had a direct link with what was now happening in the Gulf region. Accordingly, the battle ahead is to effect the overthrow of Camp David, but keeping in mind at the same time the intermeshing of the imperialist-Zionist design and the new attacks by the parties to Camp David and their allies.

SAUDI ARABIA

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETINGS

LD052318 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2245 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jan--Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FRG economics minister, arrived in Riyadh after midnight tonight on an official visit to the kingdom. He will lead the German side in the meetings of the joint Saudi-German economic cooperation committee.

The German minister is carrying with him a message from German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The German minister was welcomed at Riyadh airport by his Saudi counterpart, Shaykh Muhammad Abd al-Khaly, and a number of economy ministry senior officials.

Condemns Soviet Intervention

LD062225 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff appealed in Riyadh on Sunday to the oil-producing countries to continue to provide the industrial states with sufficient quantities of oil at reasonable prices.

At the start of the fourth meeting of the German-Saudi government commission Lambsdorff granted that a certain oil price increase for the speedy development of new energy technologies is necessary. However, the steep price rises of the oil countries is causing concern. The minister made a point of thanking the Saudi Government for its present moderating attitude within OPEC. He expressed the hope that Saudi Arabia will continue to maintain this attitude in the future.

At a dinner given by Shaykh Muhammad al-Ali Abd al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, Lambsdorff condemned most vigorously the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the hostage-taking in the American Embassy in Tehran. He said: "In Afghanistan the Soviet troops, against all the rules of nonintervention and of peaceful coexistence, have intervened, suppressing the will of the population to live independently within its national and religious traditions." The federal government wants the free states of the world to discuss jointly within the United Nations how to counter this breach of international law. The same applies to the unlawful occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran. "Hence, we resolutely support all endeavors by the United States to bring this situation to a peaceful and early end." Lambsdorff also expressed the hope that the Iranian people will succeed in returning soon to an order based on religious and ethical values, and in reestablishing its former place as a partner in world affairs.

Report on Talks

LD071534 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--At a meeting with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Riyadh today, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Yamani said that he expected a temporary oil surplus some time this year and with it a drop in oil prices.

Yamani said that the drop in prices would result because, due to the 1980 economic recession, probably 2 million barrels more would be produced daily than could be sold. For various reasons the oil-producing countries could reduce their daily production by no more than 1 million barrels. However, Yamani expected a sharp increase in oil prices in the coming years, especially after 1983.

After the meeting, Lambsdorff said he expected that in the coming years the oil-producing countries would "keep us supplied with the bare minimum."

Lambsdorff, who is in Riyadh for the fourth meeting of the mixed German-Saudi economic commission, expressed the conviction that in the foreseeable future there would be direct supply contracts between Saudi Arabia and the German refineries. Crown Prince Fah'd had assured him that Saudi Arabia would help the Federal Republic with crude oil in the future.

NEWSPAPERS WARN OF SOVIET THREAT TO MIDEAST

LD061058 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 6 January--Today's Saudi papers stress the importance of checking and containing the Red communist march as a matter of concern to the whole world. They say that the hour of the Islamic confrontation with communism has begun violently, with the idea of checking this atheist threat which struck the Islamic nation in a vital spot--Afghanistan. The papers also speak of the need for the UN Security Council to adopt firm and decisive resolutions against the invaders as Moscow is no different from Tel Aviv in flouting the council's resolutions.

Under the headline, "The End of Detente," AR-RIYAD has an editorial on the question of Afghanistan. It refers to American slackening in the face of the Soviets in Cuba, Korea and elsewhere in the world where the two giants clash and expresses the belief that Moscow would not have embarked on its operation in Afghanistan had not the United States been so preoccupied with Iran.

The paper expresses the belief that this new situation might lead the world into a new hot war in the early 1980s and put international peace on the brink of a deep abyss, thereby putting an end to international detente.

The paper expects the storm created by developments in Afghanistan to calm down once the UN Security Council discusses the matter and the USSR uses its veto to block all resolutions which it does not approve of.

The newspaper AL-MADINAH comments on the dangers threatening the Islamic world today which leave no room to all sincere and devout men for complacency or silence. It adds that the first step on the right course in dealing with the grave and open Soviet interventions in the Arab and Islamic world is to get rid of and purge the Arab and Islamic internal front of the horses of Troy that exist in it, namely the countries which act as fronts for the foreign presence in the region.

The USSR, which invaded Afghanistan, the paper says, has not yet received the Arab and Islamic denunciation that should be given any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of any country in the world. The paper concludes that all indications are that Moscow has no friends and that the fate of Hafizollah Amin is always the fate awaiting its friends.

The newspaper 'UKAZ comments on the U.S. measures against the USSR as being new elements added to the dangers embodied in the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The paper writes that the international situation is bound to be affected once actual confrontation among the big powers begins, thus making it imperative for the USSR to change the wrong concept on which it bases its dealings with the world's peoples. The paper calls for a complete international boycott of the USSR in order to isolate the Kremlin beyond what it is at present.

The paper writes that the United States actually senses the dangers inherent in the Soviet policy and that this feeling began with the Bay of Pigs operation and continued through the Czechoslovak operation and Vietnam. It attributes the international conditions which the United States is facing at present to its weakening and submission before the Kremlin rulers.

The newspaper AL-BILAD writes on the same subject that the time for warning of the dangers of communist plans is over now that Moscow has openly shown its hand in Afghanistan.

The only thing that remains, the paper adds, is to seek the means for checking the danger now threatening the Islamic league and its member countries. The paper affirms that the bloody Soviet action will not stop in Afghanistan but will be followed by more serious steps. Checking this chain of horrible events can only be achieved through positive Islamic steps to counter the Soviets with all that this confrontation demands.

The paper calls for the closing of the ranks of the Islamic nation through an Islamic summit now that there is an urgent and persistent need for such a summit.

The newspaper AN-NADWAH writes that though Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitutes a flagrant challenge to the entire international community and to all international agreements, practices and principles, the Islamic nation remains the most concerned. It is the party that should act to counter the Soviet challenge.

The paper adds that it was in light of this fact that the Saudi Arabian kingdom has moved to act on all levels and to explain its position toward Soviet intervention and its threat not only to this region but to the entire Islamic nation.

The paper points out that the Islamic nation is called upon to act quickly and to agree on the necessary steps for checking the dangers inherent in this invasion. The paper says that what is urgently required of the Islamic countries is to provide support to the Afghan mujehedin who are the fighting forces equipped with the most powerful weapons.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

WOUNDED IRANIANS ARRIVE IN DUBAI 8 JAN

JN080829 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jan--A group of Iranians who were wounded during the clashes in Bandar-e Langeh arrived at Rashid Hospital in Dubai this morning, at the Iranian Government's request.

A state of emergency was declared in the Dubai hospitals last night and necessary measures were taken to hospitalize the wounded Iranians. Most of the Rashid Hospital's wards were evacuated and doctors and nurses were recalled. The civil defense directorate declared a state of emergency to transport the wounded from Dubai airport and port to the hospitals.

An official source at Rashid Hospital said that other batches of wounded Iranians have been sent to the Gulf states. So far the number of wounded who will be taken to Dubai is not yet known.

AFP REPORTS CLAIMS ABOUT KOREAN WORKERS IN GULF

NC080859 Paris AFP in English 0814 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, Jan 8 (AFP)--Some 15,000 South Korean workers in the Gulf countries were really soldiers, the pro-Syrian newspaper ASH-SHARQ affirmed here today.

It said many of them worked in the United Arab Emirates for the N'hayunda Construction Company headed by a Mr. Faller. The newspaper alleged that he was known to be linked to the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

DUBAI PETROLEUM ISSUES PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1979

GF080750 Manama Gulf DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 80 p 13 GF

[Text] The Dubai Petroleum Company, which produces all of the oil of the Emirate of Dubai achieved a daily average of 362,346 barrels during 1978.

A DPC report said that a record daily rate of 384,734 barrels was reached in June 1978.

MENA QUOTES GENERAL 'ALI ON FACILITIES FOR U.S.

NC071359 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 January--Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that, as stated by President Anwar as-Sadat, Egypt is not prepared to give any military bases to any state. However, we are prepared to grant facilities to the United States if an Arab state requests its aid. The defense minister emphasized: In such a case, we would be prepared to grant all facilities to the United States. This came in press statements Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali made at Aswan Airport today in answer to questions from Egyptian and foreign journalists following the arrival of Menahem Begin.

Asked if some facilities had actually been provided, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We have not yet been asked to provide any facilities.

Asked if there were any preliminary negotiations on this issue, he said: Not yet.

Asked if he expected these negotiations to begin immediately, the defense minister said: Nobody knows because changes are taking place rapidly in the area.

Asked if Egypt was ready to give the United States facilities against Iran, the defense minister said: Yes, if the purpose is to secure the release of the U.S. hostages, as President as-Sadat declared. But we would not provide these facilities if their purpose was to occupy Iran. These would be air or sea facilities similar to those that were provided to the Soviet Union, or they would be refuelling facilities or air or land passage for the forces

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali further said: The Afghan people have asked for help from the United States. We are against the Soviet interference in Afghanistan. If the Afghan people request such facilities from the United States, the situation would be different.

Asked if any contacts were held with officials in Afghanistan concerning the training of Afghan volunteers in Egypt, the Egyptian defense minister said: I have no comment.

Asked if the shipment of arms to Afghan rebels had begun, he said: I have no comment.

Regarding the announcement by the minister of state for the presidency, Mansur Hasan, that Egypt was studying the question of offering military aid to Afghanistan, General 'Ali said: I do not want to enter into details. The offer stands, and we are fully convinced that what happened was a Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Asked if it was likely that this issue would be discussed at the summit meeting between President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, the Egyptian defense minister said: That is another issue.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN HOLD TALKS, GIVE BANQUET SPEECHES

NC072140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] The talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin began at 1915 in Aswan today. The first session of talks was confined to President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The talks lasted 1 hour. Afterward President as-Sadat accompanied Begin to the Oberoi Hotel, where President as-Sadat gave a banquet in honor of the Israeli prime minister and the delegation accompanying him.

As-Sadat Banquet Speech

NC080807 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2336 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a banquet on 7 January at Oberoi Hotel in Aswan, in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin--in English with superimposed Arabic translation--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: I will not make a speech. I wanted only to tell you what I have been discussing with my friend Menahem Begin, the prime minister of Israel. We were discussing the progress that has been achieved. We have agreed that before 3 years, if anyone could have told me or told him that in 2 years, this can be achieved, neither I nor he could have believed it. In 2 years and 1 month, and with the combined efforts and the genuine effort of my dear friend Menahem Begin and Jimmy Carter, we have reached a great achievement. There will be no war after the October War. This in itself is a great achievement. More than that, we have laid--through the Camp David decisions agreement and the treaty between Israel and Egypt--we have laid forever the cornerstone of the comprehensive settlement in this troubled area.

The Arab-Israeli conflict was one of the most dangerous conflicts in any part of the world. Thanks to God almighty and thanks for the genuine efforts of leaders such as Menahem Begin and Jimmy Carter, we have reached this point when we say that we have laid the cornerstone for a just and comprehensive settlement and for complete peace that will stay forever. It will be a question of time only before others join. History never goes back.

Let me express my extreme joy at welcoming my dear friend Menahem Begin, the prime minister of Israel, and ask him to convey to the Israeli people in the name of my people and in my name all the best wishes and the promise we shall continue to give momentum to the peace process and overcome all difficulties, as we have overcome in the past more complicated difficulties than those we are facing now.

I also want to tell you that this is not a speech but an expression of my feelings and I want you to convey this to the Israeli people and express my profound sentiment, especially to those whom I met in Bersheeba. May I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to stand up and drink to the health of my dear friend Menahem Begin and Mme Begin, to the people of Israel and to the friendship between the peoples of Egypt and Israel. [applause]

Begin Banquet Speech

NC080955 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2342 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Speech by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at banquet given in his honor by President Anwar as-Sadat at Oberoi Hotel, Aswan on 7 January--in English with superimposed Arabic translation; texted from the Arabic translation as much of the English was not intelligible--recorded]

[Text] Mr President, Mrs as-Sadat, ladies and gentlemen: I admit my guilt. I have prepared a speech, but following in the footsteps of my dear friend President as-Sadat, I will not read it. I will give it up, and I will not speak from the paper but from my heart.

My sons and friends would like to express their profound gratitude for your kind invitation to visit you here. Tonight we had a wonderful and unforgettable talk which was characterized by logic. We reached similar opinions to serve our future generations. We will continue our dialog as we did in the past until we signed the peace treaty--a great contribution on the part of our friend President as-Sadat. It is an achievement for all mankind. And we hope to achieve more. As I have said, we are looking forward to more fruitful talks. But as a result of your kind hospitality, we had no opportunity to see this town's marvels of ancient civilization which are thousands of years old.

I thank you for your hospitality and for the time you have given us. During our first meeting, we said to each other that our two states will never brandish arms against each other. This is a great achievement in this epoch. Our two states remained in a state of war for 31 years. War broke out five times, bringing many calamities.

You will remember, my dear friend, that when we met with two groups of our wounded soldiers, we told them that there will be no more wars. They believed us because they trust us. This is a wonderful decision and may God bless it.

Our region and its surroundings, in contradiction to the peace we achieved and the edifice we are building, are living in a state of anxiety. This is a fact. [following passage is from English]

Some ancient laws which were sacred for ages are being trodden underfoot at will, not in time of war but time of peace. A great nation is being humiliated. A great pain is caused for millions of men and women. It is not [word indistinct] by them. It is the result of a horrible phenomenon. This is reaction. Then came the [word indistinct] invasion of an independent country by a great power, who used anti-imperialistic phraseology [words indistinct] imperialistic act of premeditated naked aggression for the whole world to see. Nobody knows what the end will be.

Thank God, Egypt and Israel from the point of these two painful phenomena are on the side of right not of wrong, of justice and not the opposite, and of freedom and not slavery. [following passage is from Arabic translation]

Once more, this is a strengthening of the [word indistinct] which we will follow in the future. It is in this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, that I raise my glass to our dear host and my dear friend, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, to his health, to his wife, to our good neighborliness, to the great Egyptian people and to freedom, independe ce and peace.

SA'D MURTADA NOMINATED FIRST AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL

NC051425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 January--MENA has learned that the Arab Republic of Egypt today informed the Government of Israel that it has nominated Ambassador Sa'd Murtada as Egypt's first ambassador in Tel Aviv. Ambassador Sa'd Murtada, 55, was the Foreign Ministry's Press Department chief prior to his assignment as Egypt's ambassador to Israel. He has also served as Egypt's ambassador to Morocco, Senegal and the UAE. Murtada also served as a senior diplomat in a number of Egyptian embassies in the world. He is known for his calm character, his good general knowledge and his complete command of several languages.

GHALI: ISRAELI OFFICIALS' STATEMENTS HARM PEACE

NC050748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 January--In a statement published in the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali explained that the statements by some Israeli officials regarding Jerusalem and the possibility of the Israeli forces returning to the West Bank after the establishment of autonomy are threatening the peace process in the Middle East because they violate the Camp David agreements and the spirit of the peace treaty, which is a step on the path toward the comprehensive settlement.

Butrus Ghali asserted that there will be no real peace without comprehensive peace or without achieving the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Butrus Ghali expressed optimism that the autonomy negotiations will succeed and said that there are tens of new initiatives by Egypt, the friendly states, the United States, Europe and the United Nations for activating and insuring the success of these negotiations. He added that covening a tripartite summit among Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is one of the new initiatives which will inevitably give a new thrust to the peace process.

Regarding Egyptian-Palestinian relations, Dr Ghali said that Egypt has been directly or indirectly helping the Palestinian people. He said that 50 percent of the Egyptian foreign minister's efforts are devoted to assisting the Palestinian people, while 100 percent of the efforts of the Arab foreign ministries are devoted to resisting Egypt in the diplomatic field.

ASSIGNMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW POSTPONED

NC080700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the new ambassador to Moscow will not go to Moscow now to present his credentials, but will remain in Cairo for some time for consultations.

In a statement published by AL-AKHBAR today, Dr Butrus Ghali added that Egypt has asked for the reduction of the size of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Egypt, which is far larger than the size of the Egyptian mission in Moscow.

PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES

NC072325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 January--Mansur Hasan, Egyptian minister of state for presidential affairs, met today with Muhammad Harun al-Majdudi and Diya' Nasiri, leaders of Afghan Muslim revolutionaries, with whom he discussed the latest developments in Afghanistan.

Al-Majdudi and Nasiri arrived in Cairo a few days ago to discuss developments in the situation, particularly in the light of the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Party Political Bureau regarding the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

OCTOBER MAGAZINE CALLS FOR ISLAMIC PEOPLES' LEAGUE

NC051045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 January--The Cairo magazine OCTOBER calls for the establishment of an Islamic Peoples' League to confront the enemies of Islam and to rise from the abyss of Arab policy to the glory of Islam. The magazine says this league must be for the people, not for states or governments, since several Islamic states are plotting against Muslims and Islam, dividing and fragmenting the Muslims and kindling fire among the various sects.

In an article published in Sunday's edition commenting on recent events in the Islamic world, the magazine says that the Islamic Peoples' League can only be created on new foundations. The Islamic people should call their governments to account, use the people's force to impose the rule of the people and impose the supremacy of the law and of human rights. Holiness is only for God, not for a ruling family; the people's wealth is for the people, not for shaykhs and amirs.

In its commentary, written by chief editor Anis Mansur, OCTOBER explains that those ruling by force cannot defend Islam if Islam would be the one to overthrow them. The magazine deals with some recent events in the Islamic world, noting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and warns that this invasion aims ultimately at annexing Afghanistan to the Soviet Union. The magazine asks what Saudi Arabia can do to help Pakistan, which is Afghanistan's neighbor, confront the Soviet danger.

The paper also notes the attack on the Great Mosque in Mecca and stresses that it was not a religious incident but an act of political wrath that was staged in the mosque. The impact of this catastrophe cannot be alleviated by the resignation, dismissal or pensioning off of commander or an officer nor by distributing land among the poor. It cannot be alleviated by the princes' abstaining from gambling in European capitals or by temporarily refraining from receiving commissions or bribes, as happened in the arms and oil deals for Italy and the Beligna Hospital. The magazine adds that the incident left a deep impact and caused a rift in the ruling family.

The magazine also notes the ruling 'Alawite regime in Syria and calls on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to adopt a strong patriotic stand for once and withdraw from power, leaving the majority to elect someone who could bring about social peace. The stubborn violent stand of the 'Alawite Ba'th Party will fragment both the Syrian and Lebanese peoples.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM BLAMES U.S. POLICY FOR IRAN, AFGHAN EVENTS

NC050941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 5 Jan 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article in the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, writer Ibrahim Sa'dah expresses opinion that the United States is currently facing an unenviable crisis. It is living a constant state of surprise. The United States maintained a policy which did not anticipate events but collided with them; did not plan a policy but resisted the policy of others; did not give dangers their true significance but belittled their importance and disregarded them.

The writer points out that what is currently taking place in Afghanistan, and before that in Iran, is a flagrant defiance of the United States and a provocation to its dignity, and a cause for concern to its friends and allies.

When the Iranians took the U.S. hostages inside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, this problem became the top issue in the most powerful state in the world. The rescue of the hostages became a matter of life and death to every American--official or other; they held long meetings, drew up secret plans, and agreed on the list of measures which can be taken one after the other in order to rescue the hostages from the hands of the Iranians.

Writer Ibrahim Sa'dah continues: We followed the U.S. naval movements in the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gul We read about the possibilities of military intervention as a final solution and after the failure of all peaceful and legal solutions. We heard about the economic blockade which can prevent food from reaching Iran as a means of pressure which may produce results. We heard, read and followed all this, but nothing has been achieved in the past few months; the hostages are still at the mercy of the Iranian students and the United States is still declaring its indignation, anger and threats.

The writer explains that what the United States has done now causes it to face an unenviable crisis. It has threatened to use all the weapons at its disposal, but so far has not used one single weapon. It suddenly finds itself facing two alternatives: either to continue its threats or the retreat from its position. The first alternative is difficult and the second is more difficult, because it directly affects its dignity, prestige and international position.

The writer points out that the U.S. administration is facing the same situation in Afghanistan today. What happened there was not surprising to anyone. The whole world is aware of the dimensions of the Soviet design to dominate this part of the world. The Soviet plan is not something new; it goes back many years. It is no exaggeration to say that U.S. policy was one of the reasons for the Soviets' success in achieving some of their aims and for Afghanistan's fall into the iron nets of communism. We all remember how the United States used to care about Afghanistan and how it used to assist it in the fifties. Suddenly the United States pulled out of Afghanistan and decided to assist it indirectly. It encouraged Iran, during the shah's regime, to assist Afghanistan, while the United States stayed far from the Red neighbor who was lurking near the border.

The writer explains that with the overthrow of the shah's regime, the basic Iranian aid to Afghanistan stopped. Then, the Red neighbor who was lurking near the border found out that the opportunity had become available to launch its strike in the absence of his primary rival, the United States. Therefore, when the Soviet Union succeeded in taking control of Afghanistan, it dealt its big blow, sent its armed forces and occupied the capital, Kabul.

Concluding his article, writer Ibrahim Sa'dah affirms that the Soviet Union is playing the role of a gangster whose time had ended and is planning for a policy which is rejected by civilization. Not only the United States but the whole world is called upon today to express its opinion and impose its decision on a state which still upholds this high-handed method and violates the freedom and beliefs of an unarmed people.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS SOVIET MOTIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD051622 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Ismat Ibrahim commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union considered that the existence of a neutral Afghanistan on its border would not help it to realize its ambitions in the Gulf region and that therefore other attempts would have to be made to reach the strategic oil deposits in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Soviet Union has been working for many years to accomplish this strategic plan. No experienced observer can fail to see that the strands which link Afghanistan with the Soviet plan also extend to the Horn of Africa and the southern Arabian Peninsula. Perhaps the Soviet Union hoped earlier to achieve this objective through its presence in the Middle East, but Egypt dealt a blow to that plan and exposed it in good time. Egypt was followed by other states such as Somalia. The Soviet Union then saw there was no longer any reason to conceal its ambitions in the region and it began to act openly both through the Cubans and through missions and experts in the Horn of Africa, South Yemen, Libya and elsewhere. To complete the pieces of this strategic plan, it started its action in Afghanistan first by courting Afghan regimes which did not enjoy internal support and then by involving itself to the point of direct invasion after realizing that the Afghan regimes were unable to check the Afghan rebels and that the Islamic revolution there was progressing toward establishing full control over the country.

What we would like to stress here is that the Islamic states bear special responsibility--in fact more responsibility than any other states--for facing this criminal aggression and they are required to offer the people of Afghanistan every support and help to enable them to stand fast against the violence of the Soviet aggression. This responsibility should not be limited to issuing statements of condemnation and of opposition to the invasion or to a passive objection to what is taking place there. Islamic responsibility goes far beyond this and should take the effective form of material, moral and even military support in the fact of this plan--a plan which threatens the peace and security of the whole world.

AL-AKHBAR SAYS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR INSUFFICIENT

NC060910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Jan 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today AL-AKHBAR highlights U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statement that the world will not let the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan go unpunished. The paper wonders about this expected punishment. What action could be taken to put an end to Soviet crimes and its ambitions for the future, which are behind this armed invasion of Afghanistan?

AL-AKHBAR says the question of sanctions is preoccupying the United States, which is holding consultations with its allies on the Soviet invasion. Although a week has elapsed since the Soviet invasion and the Soviets are still massing and increasing their troops and heavy equipment in Afghanistan, nothing decisive has been done about sanctions that could deter the Soviet invasion, which the Soviets are continuing despite everything.

The only thing that has happened is that Britain submitted an urgent demand to the Security Council, signed by 42 countries, that an emergency session be convened to discuss the situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for world peace and security. The paper asserts that the Soviets will veto any Security Council resolutions condemning them. The issue will then be referred to the General Assembly, making it a forum for the usual verbal maneuvers and speeches. Thus the Soviets will find time to perform their mission in Afghanistan and to tighten their grip there at will. Certainly the Soviets took these factors in consideration before the invasion.

AL-AKHBAR points out that official sources at the White House have disclosed a U.S. measure to reduce shipments of grain, foodstuffs and sophisticated machinery worth 8 billion pounds to the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly grain and foodstuffs are a decisive weapon in the battle. The United States, however, does not seem to want to use this weapon effectively because it will not completely ban, but only reduce, grain shipments.

The paper expresses the belief that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is aimed at confronting the weapon of grain and food supplies which the Americans are wielding. For this reason the Soviets embarked on their invasion with huge troops in a Nazi-style World War II blitzkreig. The Soviets want to use Afghanistan as a springboard to achieve their ambitions of dominating the oil sources in the Arab Gulf and Saudi Arabia in order to use the oil weapon against the U.S. grain weapons.

The Soviets know it is the nature of the United States to resort to legnthy discussions and consultations. The Soviets know that their own nature is to assess things according to their interests. By the time the United States completes its discussions and debates, the Soviet Union will have achieved its ambitions and will present the United States and the world with a fait accompli.

AL-AKHBAR points out that the actions of the Security Council are not a deterrent, nor is the reduction of grain shipments. It is feared that the catastrophe in Afghanistan may develop into a lukewarm situation similar to the case of the crisis of the U.S. hostages in Iran. Diplomatic means will not possibly have any use in solving such a crisis. The paper points out the necessity for a practical stand, as advocated by President as-Sadat. Such a stand must be taken by the Islamic countries and their leaders, who have so far failed to make any practical moves, although the danger directly threatens the Islamic world with the return of the old military occupation and colonization.

In conclusion, the paper asks if the kings, princes and presidents of the Islamic states will act, devise a practical plan, urge the United States to adopt it and keep their oil as a weapon in their hands instead of handing it to others.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

For Beijing media accounts of the 5-day visit to China of Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak beginning 5 January, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 7 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ARMY, SPEAKS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

JN062022 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jan 80 JN

[Speech by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn over national radio and television network on the 59th anniversary of the formation of the Iraqi Army; place not given--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraqi people, valiant comrade members of the armed forces: Today we are celebrating a national and pan-Arab occasion that is cherished by all of us. It is the occasion of Army Day, the day on which the first nucleus of our brave army was formed 59 years ago.

Despite the vicious attempts against it, this army has been and continues to be the army of the revolution. With this army we fought the apostates a few months after the eruption of the revolution; we fought the aggressive Zionists while the revolution was still young. With this army we fought the Iranian shah's army with all its weapons, men and experts under the guise of treasonous reactionaries like Mulla Mustafa Barazani and his clique.

Our army carried out its honorable role in all the national revolutions. Its role was distinguished by sacrifice and chivalry. The defunct regimes were unable to use the Iraqi Army in their political course in the service of the foreigners, despite the attempts made in this respect. The most prominent of these attempts was embroiling Iraq as one of the members of a colonialist alliance called the Baghdad Pact in order to reduce the reaction of the army and the people against this alliance. The army and the people destroyed this alliance in the July 1958 revolution, so colonialism replaced this alliance with CENTO.

Your army fought against the Zionist entity in 1948. The only Arab planes which raided the Zionist entity in the 5 June 1967 war were Iraqi planes. The second honor that was unique to our army among all the other Arab armies was that it was the only army which fought on two fronts in the 6 October 1973 war.

Brothers, while talking to you on this important national and pan-Arab occasion, certain issues and events have become prominent before us and we should pause and speak about them. The international situation, and the situation in our area in particular, have reached a stage of extreme complexity and seriousness, particularly in the wake of the events in Iran and what has recently happened in Afghanistan. U.S. imperialism has been trying for years to control the area. It is scheming to make the Camp David accords and the Egyptian regimes capitulatory policy a major step in this objective. Although it has succeeded in transforming the Egyptian regime into an ally of Zionism and a center of plotting against the Arab nation and its issues, thanks to the solidarity that manifested itself at the Baghdad summit and later at the Tunis summit, the Arab nation was able to confront the colonialist machinations, isolate the Egyptian regime's capitulatory line and check the spread of the U.S. scheme.

However, the success scored by the Arab nation through its free will is now being threatened by a situation not of its making but imposed by others. The serious complexity of the situation in Iran and the unsound and unjustified behavior of certain influential forces in it have provided the United States, whose policy has been condemned and whose plots have been defeated, with new opportunities to enter the area, tamper with it and realize its colonialist designs.

The recent events in Afghanistan have provided U.S. imperialism with additional pretexts to intervene in the area and threaten its freedom, sovereignty and wealth.

These developments in the area, in addition to the energy problems, have prompted the imperialist forces and the big powers to increase activity and escalate the dangers against the countries in the area and against their achievements and aspirations for liberty and independence. These circumstances place upon us in Iraq and the Arab homeland big responsibilities and specific duties.

The first point that we would like to affirm on this occasion is that developments in the situation in the area have clearly confirmed the soundness of the path drawn up by the Ba'th Party and its revolution in Iraq, the path of total liberation from all foreign and colonialist influence, of possession of free national will, of dependence upon the intrinsic potentials of the Arab nation and of reliance upon the resources and capabilities of the masses in defending the homeland against any danger that threatens it, building a free and happy life and realizing pan-Arab objectives and aspirations.

The heavenly mission, headed by Islam, forbids abuse of wealth and authority. Therefore, it is only natural for peoples to forbid this when they get the opportunity to express their opinion. The young people in any nation are the first to feel injustice and corruption and to fight them. Therefore, we should not be surprised to see young people, who believe in these principles, fighting injustice, corruption, sectarianism, exploitation, subservience and abuse of wealth out of their belief in Islam's tenets and high ideals.

Although our policy differs from the policies of others, still we understand and sympathize with the righteous trends within the ranks of the revolution and struggling Arab youths everywhere in the Arab homeland, whose struggle against subservience, corruption, injustice and sectarianism is inspired by the tenets of Islam. We sincerely and objectively call upon the Arab regimes suffering from corruption, sectarianism, subservience and tyranny to radically revise their situations, policies and practices instead of leveling accusations against these youths. These accusations will not be heeded by those who have suffered for years from this anomalous situation.

Understanding these facts and trying hard to move toward more healthy conditions in which freedom, justice and equality among citizens prevail and in which the country's resources are utilized in a sound manner to achieve progress and might and meet the needs of the backward and poor classes of the nation will fortify the region against impending dangers and insure security, stability and progress. Furthermore, adhering to the free and independent national line and avoiding subservience to the major powers are the true guarantee against any foreign danger or aggression threatening the region.

Brothers, sons of our glorious nation: Recent developments in the area have created a very sensitive and serious situation locally and internationally. At a time when the existing situation in Iran was portending all sorts of possibilities, the events in Afghanistan came to further complicate the situation. Foreign intervention in Afghanistan is a serious phenomenon. One cannot justify it or find excuses for it. It is an unjustifiable, erroneous behavior that could cause anxiety for all freedom- and independence-loving peoples who are fighting to assert their sovereignty and free will.

While we affirm these principles in which we firmly and deeply believe, at the same time we warn against exploiting the foreign intervention in Afghanistan to justify other foreign interventions in this or that part of the countries of the area. We stand strongly against any attempt to make this area a zone for rivalry between the major powers to achieve their designs and implement their strategic plans at the expense of the independence, sovereignty and security of the countries of the area.

We call upon all the peoples of the region to adopt a frank and firm stand against all forms of foreign intervention. We also call upon the major powers to understand people's hopes and aspirations for freedom, independence and strong sovereignty and to stop any aggressive or irresponsible act threatening people's security and interests and interfering in their internal affairs. The effects of any such act will not stop at the boundaries of this sensitive part of the world, but will expose world peace and stability to danger.

We call upon all the nonalined states to pause at these incidents and objectively assess them in light of the principles of nonalinement. We also call upon them to unite and close ranks on the basis of their well-known principles and not to get involved in the international powers' plans, which aim at exposing the unity of the nonalined states to danger.

Brothers, when talking about the conditions in the area, the threatening dangers and the erroneous and devious policies being implemented, we must pause at the situation in Iran and the attitude of some of the Iranian leaders toward Iraq. When the revolution took place in Iran, we gave it our sincere blessing because, as free people, we are pleased to see any people freed of tyranny and subservience, especially a neighborly Muslim people like the Iranians. We also believe that the Islamic people's true and correct recourse to the spirit and principles of Islam in the struggle against despotic and corrupt regimes is absolutely correct. Pursuing such a course establishes strong ties between these peoples and the Arab nation, especially when this takes place within the framework of respecting the Arab nation's sovereignty and pan-Arab struggle, which has always raised the banner of freedom, justice and progress.

We have expressed this principled stand after the Iranian Revolution in the same balanced and serious manner in which we pursue our relations with all peoples and states. However, from the beginning some of the leaders in the new Iranian regime have adopted hostile stands toward Iraq and its revolution and have resorted to suspicious methods, using the pretext of mistaken interpretations of some stands and most definitely prompted by imperialist and suspect circles. Opportunist elements know full well that the adoption of a hostile stand toward Iraq does a great deal of harm to Iran and its revolution and deprives it of many opportunities for stability, consolidation of its unity, and progress.

At first, these circles resorted to a mistaken interpretation of the meaning and protocol of hospitality. Iraq hosted for many years numerous parties in the Iranian opposition and placed at their disposal the facilities available to it to struggle against the shah's regime. Throughout the 6 years during which we assisted the Iranian opposition forces, Iraq's conduct was based on respect for the Iranian people's struggle and honest assistance to the Iranian opposition.

When the 1975 agreement was concluded with the shah's regime during well-known circumstances, Iraq did not act in any way that harmed the Iranian opposition, but treated it with respect and extended to it the hospitality possible without harming relations with the Iranian Government.

The situation in Iran developed quickly in 1978, at a time when the Arab nation, with Iraq at its vanguard, was waging a critical and crucial battle against the Camp David accords and As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. Our main attention was concentrated on this national battle of destiny. Therefore, we were not asked at that time to expose our national battle to any additional threats by giving pretexts to the shah's regime, whose links with the Egyptian regime and U.S. policy are well known. We acted according to what national duty and the requirements of hospitality demand of us, proceeding from an objective appraisal that we are not required to struggle on behalf of any other people.

Today, after these Iranian opposition forces have assumed power--and a few months before they assumed power these forces leveled accusations against the revolutionary regime in Iraq because of the 1975 agreement and described the agreement in terms that did not apply to it and to its articles--they have begun to harp on this agreement, forgetting what they used to say about it at the time.

The Iranian leaders have missed, for themselves and their country, a historic opportunity. Instead of building positive relations with Iraq and the Arab nation, they have pursued a policy of hostility to Iraq, reviving expansionist calls in the Gulf and oppressing minorities in Iran. They have also insisted on clinging to the occupation of the three Arab islands in the Gulf, which were occupied by the shah's forces of aggression at a time when the Arab nation was unable to prevent this occupation. They were encouraged to pursue this policy by imperialist forces, suspect circles and opportunist elements. Thus, Iran was deprived of a historic opportunity to concentrate on its internal affairs in order to consolidate the new revolution and strengthen Iran's unity and ability to stand fast in the face of the new challenges and its ruler's pursuit of policies that expose Iran and the area to various dangers, giving the imperialist forces pretexts and opportunities to interfere in the area's affairs.

Anyone among the Iranian peoples who is faithful to his homeland and people cannot find in these policies anything that serves the interests of Iran and the Muslim peoples. We know that there are political leaders and senior clergymen in Iran who know this fact and oppose these mistaken and suspect policies and are calling for the establishment of positive relations with Iraq and the Arab nation. We salute these leaders and appreciate their wisdom and sincerity.

Recently, the Iranians requested that relations between the two countries be normal. We asked the Iranian ambassador to Iraq to convey to his leaders our views on the way to establish positive relations between us. Above all, Iran's relations with the Arabs should be based on respect for Arab and Iraqi sovereignty and dignity and abandonment of all actions contrary to this. Iranian officials must understand the noble revolutionary nature of the revolutionary Arab movement and should be sincere toward and real friends of this movement.

Brothers, I greet you once again on this dear national and pan-Arab occasion. I affirm the leadership's pride in our valiant army, which is steadily preparing itself through serious training, scientific development and efficient modern armament so that it will be able to carry out its national and pan-Arab duties.

The Iraqi Army is the Arab nation's army, which should answer the call when dangers threaten the nation. This requires total vigilance and complete readiness from you. Your Arab land and nation is the target of various forms of aggression and threats. The Zionist aggression is still in our Arab land in Palestine and other areas. The imperialist forces and the covetous superpowers are lying in wait for the Arab nation. Your national and pan-Arab responsibility has become more difficult and complex. The developing countries that are aspiring for freedom are not only facing the problem of how to be progressive or socialist, but also how to be independent at the same time, and not only independent of the old and new imperialism but independent of and not tied to any other international party.

Glorious Iraqis: Such a task is not easy in the present world, particularly when this task does not end at the country's borders and is coupled with your determination, under the leadership of your fighting party, to carry out your pan-Arab duties with distinction in a homeland over whose enslavement and exploitation the imperialist states and the covetous--who, as a result of the present malaise in the Arab arena and the region, find people falling into their traps and facilitating the implementation of their schemes--are competing.

DPRK VICE PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE 7 JAN

JN070919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 7 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 January--Chong Chun-ki, Korean Workers Party Central Committee candidate member and DPRK vice premier, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a party and government delegation on a visit to Iraq that will last several days.

Upon his arrival, Chong Chun-ki said he is carrying a written message from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, dealing with strengthening the ties of bilateral friendship.

The DPRK vice premier was received by Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

RCC RATIFIES ANNUAL BUDGET OF $48 BILLION

JN051553 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 January--The RCC today ratified the annual budget for 1980. The allocations earmarked for the ordinary state budget, the socialist sector establishments and the annual plan amount to 14.103 billion Iraqi dinars, approximately $48 billion. A total of 3.650 billion dinars have been earmarked for the ordinary state budget, 5.213 billion dinars for the socialist sector establishments and 5.240 billion dinars for the annual plan (the investment program) for 1980.

A responsible source in the Finance Ministry had earlier announced that the growth rate of the investment program was 33.3 percent over last year's, while the growth rate of the ordinary budget was 14 percent over last year's.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH NATION'S ISLAMIC LEADERS

JN051709 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jan 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met in the Royal Hashemite Court today with the leaders and members of Islamic institutions in the kingdom. During the meeting, his majesty expressed pride in the continued cooperation of the sons of the Jordanian people to safeguard noble and spiritual values and common aspirations.

His majesty affirmed that our existence, strength and future are linked to our past and are founded on Islamic dogma. His majesty pointed out that Jordan has performed its role in the past and is performing its role at present. Jordan's value stems from the rallying of its sons around this dogma and its banner.

His majesty said: I always pray to God almighty to enable me to be worthy of belonging to the family of the prophet, may God's blessings be upon him.

His majesty added: Our religion is that of faith, good morals, science, love and equality. It unites, does not divide and calls for love, not hatred. It is the religion of faith, piety and constructive work. The call for construction and combating idleness and indifference are the essence of our religion.

His majesty affirmed that Islam is the religion of simplicity, clarity and tolerance. His majesty pointed out that we should guard our march from being harmed in one form or another in an area that is confronting the challenges and dangers for the sake of Arabs and Muslims. In front of us stands Jerusalem and around us are our holy places in holy Mecca, Medina and the land of Arabs and Muslims.

His majesty called for the adoption of wisdom and benign advice if our society wants to prepare for the coming generations the road to salvation and strength. The foundations and essence of Islam are suitable for every time and place and for all societies. Through a positive approach free of fanaticism, we can provide our youth with suitable opportunities for knowledge, which subsequently helps them to uphold their religion and faith and safeguard their country's march.

His majesty added: We should spread these noble ideas in a manner that wins over the hearts of people so that the caravan of the homeland can forge ahead with firmness and determination.

Concluding his speech, his majesty affirmed that this land is a steadfast bastion in the face of the enemies, wherever they might be.

Also speaking at the meeting, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf said: Since he assumed the command of this country, His Majesty King Husayn has always worked and called for the welfare of enlightened Islamic thought. His majesty has led Jordan with wisdom, tolerance and balance, which is the real spirit of Islam.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, court minister; his eminence Ibrahim al-Qattan, the chief justice; and Kamil ash-Sharif, minister of Awqaf, Islamic affairs and holy places.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

JN080755 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jan 80 p 15 JN

[Text] Amman--Foreign Ministry Secretary General Zaki al-Qusus received in his office yesterday Iranian ambassador to Jordan Hamzeh Akhavan Saqafi accompanied by an embassy adviser. The discussion during the meeting centered on matters dealing with current developments in the area, including the situation in Afghanistan, the issue of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and other international issues.

AMMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

JN050918 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Jan 80 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In their editorials today, the newspapers commented on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Arab and Islamic reaction and the U.S. search to obtain naval or air bases and facilities in African countries. The newspapers called on the Arab countries to exercise extreme caution and alertness in regard to this new act in the struggle between the two superpowers, which is aimed at embroiling the area in the crisis.

Under the headline "Loss of Balance and Sense of Direction," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has resulted in various Arab and Islamic reactions. The Arab countries' positions on possible U.S. reactions, particularly military reactions, have begun to crystallize. Some Arab countries, such as Egypt, are calling for and condoning U.S. intervention and are offering their military bases for this purpose. Others are covertly blessing such intervention, while a third group is rejecting and condemning the idea.

Egypt and Israel adopted a definite and unified stand when they called for U.S. intervention to protect against what they call Soviet invasion. They even expressed their readiness to provide U.S. forces with military facilities.

The Afghanistan crisis and its repercussions have revealed that the countries in the area, which are still trying to maintain a balance between Washington and Moscow, are incapable of repulsing a Soviet intervention, just as they would be unable to repulse an expected U.S. intervention.

Therefore, the cold war that has erupted between the two superpowers will lead, in one way or another, to a division among the countries in the area into those who support Soviet intervention and those who support a countering U.S. intervention. That's why the countries in the area, the Middle East and Western Asia, will become, in some fashion, the scene of confrontation between the two superpowers.

We cannot say whose responsibility it is to prevent such a damaging polarization. Is it the responsibility of the Arab League, of the Islamic congress or the nonalined movement's conference?

Under the headline "The Afghan Volcano and the Arab Area," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: It seems that the clouds that have emerged from the Afghan volcano are now spreading through the area and have raised considerable speculation about Washington's efforts to obtain naval and military facilities from African countries. What attracts attention is that Begin quickly offered Israeli bases to Washington and As-Sadat has also expressed his readiness to offer the United States facilities in Egyptian ports. Thus it becomes clear that Israel and Egypt are trying to involve the area in the U.S.-Soviet crisis that was touched off by the Afghan volcano.

The paper adds: It goes without saying that any involvement in the crisis by the countries in the area, rendering the area a scene of confrontation or a target for either of the two superpowers, would be detrimental to these countries.

The paper continues: The most dangerous thing that could happen is if we allow any power to render this area an arena for muscle flexing. The Egyptian and Israeli readiness to force the area into the midst of the crisis is only the result of the Camp David agreements, among the objectives of which is to render the area an arena available for use upon U.S. request. The Arab countries must exercise extreme caution and alertness in regard to this new act in the struggle between the two superpowers. They are called upon to be aware of the trap set by the Camp David allies, represented in their quick offer to provide bases and facilities, in order to avoid the involvement of any Arab party in the same trap, even indirectly.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on the same subject: while Kurt Waldheim was discussing the release of the U.S. hostages and was doing his best to settle the crisis peacefully, President as-Sadat suggested that the United States settle the issue militarily and offered Egyptian ports and airports to U.S. forces to carry out the necessary operation. At the time that Waldheim was carrying out his peace mission; terrorist Menahem Begin was expressing his opinion that the ports of occupied Palestine should be opened to the U.S. fleet and revealed for the first time that he had held talks with President Carter, during which he described the Israelis' feelings on the issue of the U.S. hostages.

There are many reasons for Israel to encourage the United States to use force. Some of these are that the government of the Zionist intransigents, headed by Menahem Begin, wants to make a large crisis of the Middle East issue, in case a military clash occurs between Iran and the United States. In this case, Israel would impose itself as a U.S. ally and would try to exploit the situation by depicting itself as the guardian of Western interests in the area.

MANAMA: KING HUSAYN GULF TOUR SLATED

JN081017 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 January--Diplomatic sources here say that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will visit Bahrain next Sunday as part of a tour of several states in the region. Kuwait will be the first stop in his visit, which is scheduled to begin next week.

During this tour King Husayn will hold talks with the leaders of these countries on international problems and issues, bilateral relations and issues of common interest. The tour aims at reviewing the current situation and developments concerning the Middle East issue.

PRESIDENT SARKIS ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS

NC051630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Speech by President Sarkis to diplomatic corps in Beirut on 5 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] I do not need to go back over the past with you and review a long series of adventures that we believe are currently threatening the pillars of security and stability in the Middle East. The ghost of an extremely dangerous adventure is looming on our horizon today: The intention to dispatch volunteers from Iran to southern Lebanon. Even the mere intention to take such action constitutes a violation of the primary principle protecting international relations because it disregards the Lebanese state's rights and sovereignty--something no one shares with us on our land. Moreover, it violates clear resolutions issued by the highest international and regional bodies and does not serve the Palestinian or any other cause. Despite the efforts of the sensible ones and some officials to tackle the issue, and despite the official stands that have been announced, the ghost of explosion nevertheless continues to be present, threatening Lebanon and the entire area with evil consequences.

The Middle East is living on the edge of a volcano. We must not spare any efforts to stop the fire and destruction from spreading.

Although the resolutions of the Tunis summit conferences did not meet all our demands, in our view, they contain positive aspects that prompt us to give their implementation special attention and to strive to overcome everything that is obstructing them. The response of the parties concerned should not be delayed. We are currently working toward this end in the followup committee so that this response will be interpreted at the appropriate time and speed, and in a form that will insure implementation of the UN Security Council and Tunis summit conference resolutions.

Your excellencies: We are not asking our brothers and friends to do things for Lebanon that we are not doing for ourselves. We realize completely that we must be the initiators if we want our crisis solved. We have exerted and are still exerting steady efforts in this regard. We have finished a noteworthy round in the rebuilding and unifying of our national establishments. Our army is proceeding confidently and is taking the security reins in some areas, supported by the people and their prayers.

Our response, including the redeployment of our army in the south, has been in keeping with the UN resolutions. We have not hesitated to ask our army to begin work immediately despite the delicate and dangerous conditions that prevail in the area. International bodies have expressed their appreciation of this stand. Our stand remains unchanged. We request the friendly states and the international community to exert pressure on Israel and persuade it to respect the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Lebanese territory and to implement the UN Security Council resolutions.

The UN Security Council discussions on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate in the south remind us of the temporary nature of UNIFIL's presence and of its duty to help us get through a transitory period. We must do all that we can so that the succession of events will not have negative repercussions on the presence of these forces in Lebanon--a matter that might expose Lebanon and the entire area to great danger.

Solving the Lebanese crisis will definitely contribute to solving the area's crisis; revitalizing Lebanon will revitalize the entire area. In as much as the Lebanese people yearn for Lebanon to again become a land of tolerance, openness, love, fraternity, and sacrifice, they also yearn to play their role here in the east and in the world in order to continue to give their civilized offerings as much as they can. In this sincere endeavor to accomplish this beautiful human message, and at the beginning of the 1980's, which we hope will bring to the world relaxation and a just and stable peace, I appeal to all fraternal and friendly states, whom your excellencies represent, to extend to us their hands of support.

SARKIS MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

NC041501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis today met former Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and a U.S. Congressional delegation led by Anthony Moffett, a House of Representatives member of Lebanese origin.

Upon leaving the presidential palace, Moffett, the head of the U.S. delegation, said: We have launched a campaign in the U.S. Congress to increase U.S. aid to Lebanon--not only military, but also economic and humanitarian. When we return, we will send urgent recommendations to President Carter to increase U.S. aid to Lebanon.

Our talks, he added, are being held mainly with the government, which has primary responsibility in the matter, and then with other sides, such as with political parties and other organizations.

Departure for Syria

NC071800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] The U.S. Congressional delegation left for Syria today.

The last meeting the delegation held in Lebanon was with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. During the meeting, which was attended by the political command in Zgharta, all aspects of the Lebanese question were discussed. After the meeting the head of the delegation, Anthony Moffett, said: As Lebanese Americans, we were greatly honored when we visited Franjiyah. We represent a high-level Congressional committee on a factfinding mission to Lebanon.

I believe Franjiyah was greatly encouraged when he learned that we will be giving more effective support to the Lebanese Army and that we will exert great efforts to help the Lebanese people work at unifying their ranks through a national dialog--a dialog, naturally, only involving the Lebanese people.

U.S. AMBASSADOR ON ARMS FOR LEBANESE ARMY

NC071325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] New U.S. arms--six 155-mm guns--for the Lebanese Army were handed over in Al-Yarzah this morning. The ceremony, which was held at the 3d Defense Regiment post in Al-Yarzah, was attended by U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean; the U.S. military attache; members of the U.S. Congressional delegation that is currently visiting Lebanon; the Lebanese Army commander, General Khuri; Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay; and a number of command officers.

The U.S. ambassador was asked whether there was any delay in dispatching arms for the Lebanese Army. He said: There is absolutely no delay; 6 guns were received today, 8 will be received by us in the next few days and 4 will be received next spring, bringing the total to 18 guns this year, which is the number needed for equipping a complete artillery battalion.

Ambassador Dean added: Next year, 18 guns will arrive to equip another battalion. During the next 2 months, the Lebanese Army will receive a batch of Tow anitiank missiles.

The ambassador was asked when U.S. authorities would stop (?supplying) weapons. He said: This matter will never end in view of the army's continuous need for new arms and sophisticated equipment. For our part we will continue to supply the Lebanese Army with its requirements.

It is worth noting that the 18 guns that the army will receive next year are 155-mm caliber 198's. These guns will be put into service simultaneously in the U.S. and Lebanese armies.

FORCES COMMAND ADDRESSES QUESTIONS TO U.S. ADMINISTRATION

NC072003 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] During this evening's meeting of the Lebanese Forces Command Council, the Lebanese forces commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jamayyil, reviewed the new developments in Lebanon and the Middle East. He spoke in detail about the visits made recently by foreign dignitaries and delegations to Lebanon and other states in the area. The Command Council then discussed the various possibilities and ways of easing the effects of the Middle East interactions on the Lebanese people.

On the occasion of the influx of foreign delegations and the approaching end of the mandate of the so-called Arab Deterrent Forces, and, in the light of what is happening in various Middle East states, the Lebanese Forces Command Council addresses the following questions to the U.S. administration and people:

1. Does President Carter's administration believe that Syria, which occupies vast areas of Lebanon, is still an essential factor for stability?

2. Does President Carter's administration believe that Syria's open support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not against vital U.S. interests in this part of the world?

3. Does President Carter's administration, which says that it fully and sincerely supports the regime of President Ilyas Sarkis, agree that the Lebanese Government should once again routinely renew the mandate of the Syrian occupation forces, contrary to the hopes and aspirations of the people?

4. Will President Carter's administration continue to overlook the violation of the Lebanese people's rights on their own territory by occupation forces which derive their power from U.S. policy and aid, while the U.S. administration mobilizes its resources and the resources of its allies for the release of 50 U.S. citizens held in Iran, bearing in mind that the responsibility for their detention falls above all on the U.S. policy? This policy has in recent years been characterized by a defeatist line based on concessions, thus encouraging international terrorism, including Palestinian terrorism, and opening the way to the Soviet tide in Lebanon through the Syrian bridgehead.

The Lebanese Forces Command concludes: These are but a few of many questions we address to the conscience of the U.S. public. We assure the U.S. public that the Lebanese resistance forces will not accept the freezing of the Lebanese file by the State Department, and that they are ready to foil, by all means, any solution which may directly or indirectly be in conflict with Lebanon's supreme interests.

VOL: SITUATION TENSE AT IRANIAN EMBASSY

NC051313 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] An incident took place in the Iranian Embassy in Beirut today, which almost led to an armed clash between men from the internal security forces and men from Ahmad al-Khatib's movement.

Several Iranians attempted to hold a press conference in the embassy in violation of the orders given to the internal security forces to prohibit anyone from entering the embassy. An internal security force led by an officer arrived immediately and cordoned off the building in response to the Iranian charge d'affaires' reservations about the press conference. While the charge d'affaires was talking with the security officer, fugitive 2d Lt 'Umar 'Ali and another 2d lieutenant, 'Ali, arrived at the head of a group of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon. They besieged the building and forced the Lebanese officer into the embassy.

While reports said that the Iranian charge d'affaires expelled the Iranians from the embassy, other reports indicate that the Iranians held their press conference at 1220, when the chairman of the Iranian Students Union in Beirut read out a statement in the presence of the students and the charge d'affaires.

Meanwhile, fugitive 2d Lt Ahmad al-Khatib arrived at the head of a group of his supporters and demanded that the internal security force withdraw from the embassy. The security forces were then alerted against the gunmen of Al-Khatib. It was later learned that some gunmen entered the Iraqi Embassy, which faces the Iranian Embassy, in order to support Al-Khatib's gunmen. It was reported a short time ago that Ahmad al-Khatib's men withdrew from the scene while other gunmen remained near the embassy. The situation continues to be tense.

IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS REGISTERED AS STUDENTS IN BEIRUT

NC061556 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jan 80 NC

[Text] We have learned that the Iranian volunteers in Lebanon are Iranian students registered at Beirut Universities and that they have a weekly meeting with an Iranian Embassy official who is a Montazeri supporter and who gives them instructions. Our correspondent reports that 50 soldiers from Iran's former UNIFIL contingent have joined Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

VOP: ZIONISTS, ISOLATIONISTS SHELL SOUTH

NC071700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The military spokesman of the Joint Forces Central Command has stated the following:

1. At 1200 today the Zionist-isolationist enemy opened artillery fire at Arnun castle from Marj 'Uyun.

2. The Zionist-Isolationist enemy extended the scope of the artillery shelling to An-Nabatiyah and its suburbs. The shelling was continuing as of 1445 today.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 JAN

JN071944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Jan 80 JN

[Text] A U.S. Congressional delegation led by Anthony Moffet arrived in Damascus this evening on a 2-day visit to Syria. Moffet expressed happiness at visiting Syria and said he hopes that the Lebanese people will be able to achieve their national unity and restore everything to normal. Moffet praised the aid Syria has provided to Lebanon. He said: This aid is highly appreciated by the Lebanese people.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ADDRESSES BA'TH PARTY CONGRESS

JN070633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1640 GMT 6 Jan 80 JN

[Speech by Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at the closing session of the Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress at the Al-Fayha' sports city in Damascus on 6 January--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, we are concluding our party congress, the seventh regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, with greater reassurance about the soundness of our march and its continued bounty and with greater confidence in the future, whose features and course you have laid down in our debates and in your resolutions and recommendations.

You have lived up to the expectations of the party's militant rank and file. You have been serious and responsible in tackling all that concerns our people and nation. By upholding and exercising the Ba'thist ethics and nobility, you have demonstrated that you are the vanguards, entrusted with the homeland's cause, and are qualified to lead our people in their battle of destiny to build the domestic edifice and liberate the occupied Arab territories.

Your resolutions and recommendations have placed us on the threshold of a new stage, which raises the slogan of serious and responsible action to attain further achievements and gains for the masses of our people, further cohesion with the sons of the people and further principled solidity in confronting the plots of imperialism and Zionism. The future is made by the will of strugglers.

At this closing session, it gives me pleasure to convey to the sons of our people a summary of what our congress has achieved. I would like to tell the sons of our people that our party congress has made a detailed study, with gravity and a high degree of responsibility, of all aspects of our domestic life. It has adopted resolutions in this regard that represent our future plan of action for the coming stage. Since there is no scope for reviewing these resolutions in detail, I would like to point out the general trends and basic resolutions:

In the domestic field:

1. The government has been entrusted with carrying out an immediate study of the problem of salaries and wages suffered by civil servants. [applause] The objective is to increase these salaries and wages and improve the citizens' standard of living.

2. Affirmation of respect for the freedom of the individual, thus guaranteeing his security and safeguarding his dignity.

3. No laxity in the application of the principle of sovereignty of law, the prevention of any violations of this principle and the establishment of the ordinary courts' dominance over the special courts as soon as possible. Instructions have been issued to the state security court to avoid looking into any case that does not deal with security [applause] and to refer all cases that do not pertain to security to the ordinary courts. State officials have also been instructed not to refer any case that does not pertain to security to the state security court.

4. The strengthening of the judiciary authority, as follows:

A. The simplification of the process of filing suits.

B. Respect for court sentences and their implementation.

5. The definition and expansion of the powers of command posts in the various state institutions, causing the occupants of these posts to shoulder all their responsibilities at various levels of action, in order to eradicate laxity, negligence and corruption and to improve production in quality and quantity.

6. The modernization of the state machinery and development of administrative and legal relations among the various institutions, in order to make them more capable of serving the public and of meeting its needs.

7. The congress affirms the necessity of drafting controls for private and public conduct, which should be upheld by those in command in the party and the state, in order to prevent deviation and to save them from falling into the snare of erroneous practices.

8. Serious and expeditious work to unify the laws governing civil servants and public sector employees.

9. The continuation of efforts to channel the potentials of women in development.

10. The congress has decided to consider the secretary general's speech to the People's Assembly as the slogan of the coming stage. In this speech, he said: I do not want anyone to close an eye to error and to cover up for defects and blemishes, because such behavior will lead to further errors and blemishes, the accumulation of which might, in time, destroy what we have built in several domains and subsequently impede an important phase in our history. The exposition of error is the first step to its rectification.

In the field of party action:

The congress has studied methods of party action and the party's organizational structure. It recommended that the National Command adopt its suggestions to amend the internal structure and to apply the new provisions prior to the conclusion of the congress.

In the field of the National Progressive Front:

With the intention of developing the current state of affairs of the front, the congress recommended that the party leadership realize the following:

1. The achievement of further cohesion and interaction among the front's organizations in the various branches, in order to formulate a unified opinion in regard to various developments and to jointly confront the tasks of the coming stage.

2. The development of the front's formation, through the participation of national and popular elements in its work and by increasing their effectiveness in national action.

3. Devotion of special attention by the party's various establishments on their various levels to activating the front's action and its participation in public action, in order to consolidate the revolution's march and the cohesion of the domestic front. [applause]

In the economic field:

The congress has decided to complete the process of building the national economy based on an integral and all-round planning of all economic activities, in accordance with the following principles:

1. Compliance with the principle of an integrated Arab economy in the regional planning of the national economy and priority treatment for our plans to complete the building of the socialist material base in Syria.

2. A guarantee of fair distribution of the national income in a way that would realize a better life for our toiling masses.

3. The expansion and promotion of the public sector's role in guiding the national economy.

4. Recognition of the benefit to be derived from the productive private sector in terms of industry and agriculture and encouragement of this sector in supporting the public sector and in participating with it to achieve the economic development programs.

5. Encouragement of the mixed sector and the finding of formulas and methods by which to increase the scope of assets invested in the various sectors.

On Arab and international policy, the congress has confirmed the country's sound political line and correct premises, has approved the continuation of our principled pan-Arab policy and has defined the nation's short-term objectives as follows:

1. The complete liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the non-relinquishment of or compromise over any part thereof. [applause]

2. The commitment to regain the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to their homeland and to determine their own destiny and also to establish their independent state on their national soil. [applause]

3. The toppling of the treasonous treaty signed by the treasonous regime in Egypt with the Israeli enemy and the removal of all of its effects. [applause]

Acting upon this objective, the congress has decided:

A. To entrench the unity trend and to consolidate the struggle to achieve any unity step with any Arab country that is both seeking and qualified for unity;

B. To strengthen Arab solidarity and bolster joint Arab action in the political, economic, military, cultural and educational fields, to achieve coordination and integration and to serve our short-term and general Arab objectives;

C. To avoid slipping into sideshows in the Arab arena and to help eliminate such sideshows and differences when they occur, to remove differences between Arab states and to channel all Arab efforts and resources against the primary enemy of the Arab nation.

4. The congress has analyzed the situation in fraternal Lebanon, the nature of the great plot to which our people were exposed and the national humanitarian role played by Syria in Lebanon. The congress highly commended Syria's pan-Arab role and humanitarian initiative. The congress recorded its pride in the Syrian efforts and the sacrifices that have been made to preserve Lebanon's unity and Arabism and to achieve its security and stability. In this respect, the congress decided to continue to back Lebanon's national unity, to resist attempts at division and to help the Lebanese Arab people to finally regain security, peace and stability. [applause]

On the Palestine question, the congress has affirmed the party's firm principled stand on the Palestine issue as a pan-Arab cause and as the focus of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and as the central issue in the party's struggle and the focus of study in any party congress. Thus, the congress has decided:

1. To continue to resist all attempts at liquidating the Palestine cause and at altering it from the cause of a people who have been expelled from their land to a question of self-administration for the population, prior to the complete liquidation of the population and the people.

2. To project the Palestinian national identity before the world public and to stress that it is part of the Arab nation's national identity, as well as to emphasize the pan-Arab dimensions of this identity and of the Palestine issue. [applause]

3. To exert efforts to achieve Palestinian national unity and to back the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on the international level.

On international policy, the congress has decided to continue its efforts in all fields of international activity to isolate the Israeli enemy in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. To achieve this, the congress has recommended the following:

1. To back and strengthen the nonalined movement and to exert efforts to develop it, in harmony with the current phase in the international situation and on the basis of resisting Zionism, imperialism, racism and all forms of discrimination in international relations. The congress has also decided to develop bilateral relations and cooperation with the countries of this movement.

2. To continue to strengthen relations with the socialist bloc countries, headed by the USSR, in all fields. [applause]

3. To make use of the Islamic Congress in strengthening the Arab position in the Islamic arena.

4. To support national liberation movements with all possible means, because these movements' struggle against racism is linked with our struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

5. To strengthen and develop relations with the African and Latin American countries and to consolidate the front of cooperation and alliance with these states, to bolster the world front against Zionism, imperialism and racial discrimination.

6. To continue contacts with the European countries and the European public in order to explain our issues by stressing the link between European and Mediterranean security and to point out the danger of continued Israeli aggression to economic and political development in the Western countries.

Comrades: All that I have read to you, including the congress resolutions and recommendations, constitute a part of what the participants in the congress discussed during their democratic and responsible dialog. We will work to unwaveringly implement the congress' recommendations as soon as possible.

ALGERIA

NIGER FOREIGN MINISTER DIALLO ARRIVES 6 JAN

LD062134 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Foreign Minister of Niger Diallo arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He told newsmen that his visit comes within the framework of consultations between Niger and Algeria at all levels. He said he would examine with Algerian officials African, bilateral, and international political issues. Mr Diallo carries a message to President Bendjedid from the Niger head of state.

LIBYA

JORDANIAN MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES 5 JANUARY

LD051634 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Jordanian Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Secretary 'Ali at-Turayki, the Jordanian ambassador and others.

Meets Jallud

LD062240 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received Hasan Ibrahim, the Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, who is now on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Following the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Secretary at-Turayki, Hasan Ibrahim made a statement to JANA in which he affirmed that the meeting was very fruitful. He said: I have delivered to brother Jallud a message to the brother commander of the revolution from his brother King Husayn.

He also said that a review was made of the latest developments in the Arab situation and matters of interest to the Arab nation and matters of common interest to the two countries.

Dr 'Ali at-Turayki this morning received the Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs and they reviewed together the situation in the Arab region and cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Jordan. Also discussed were matters of interest to both countries.

The meeting was attended by head of the Arab desk at the Foreign Secretariat and the Jordanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

JANA EDITOR COMMENTS ON SPEECH BY FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF

LD081056 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Salah Khalaf known as Abu Iyad, a (?PLO) leader of Fatah movement, has launched a rude attack against the Libyan Arab people and the leadership of the Great 1st of September Revolution.

In a speech made in Beirut yesterday on the occasion of the martyrs day and in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad denied the financial and military support offered by the Jamahiriyah people and their historic leadership to Fatah movement. Commenting on this attack, JANA political editor said that it is not in the interests of any loyal freedom fighter eager to actually liberate his homeland and not merely talk about it to orchestrate a battle with a progressive revolutionary state such as Libya, a genuine ally of the Palestinian resistance. The editor went on "the creation by Fatah in particular of a battle with the Jamahiyriyah can only indicate a move towards the stable David parties, the defeated Egyptian president himself has paved the way to join stable David by creating a battle with Libya in order to cover up the truth about his capitulation to the enemy under the auspices of the United States. This move has led to his isolation from the Arab nation and the establishment of alternative ties with (Israel) and American imperialism."

The editor affirmed that Fatah's fabrication of battles against progressive revolutionary countries indicates a new trend through which this movement wants to reach an alliance which began on the path of the defeated Egyptian president. [Few words indistinct] struggle and not to diplomacy. The editor went on to say that Fatah movement should remember that the Libyan military and material aid which it denies today was the basic factor for the survival of this movement. Fatah's force was built by the Libyan aid and Fatah's leaders know this.

In conclusion JANA editor pointed to the resolution of the basic people's congresses to break off relations of the Libyan people with this movement. He said this resolution stems from the eagerness of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiyriyah to see the Palestinian revolution firm in its goals and means represented in the liberation of all the usurped lands through an armed struggle only.

MAURITANIA

NOUAKCHOTT RADIO ANNOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED

LD080008 [Editorial report LD] Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic at 2300 GMT on 7 January carries a report on the formation today of a new government in Mauritania. The government, the radio says, comprises 15 ministers, headed by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the head of state, as prime minister and minister of defense. The new foreign minister is Mohamed El Moktar Ould Zamel (the former minister in industry and mines). The minister of finance and commerce is given as Ahmad Ould Zein; and the minister of justice and Islamic affairs is Yaddaly Ould Cheikh. The radio gives the interior minister as Maj Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss (the former minister of planning and fisheries); and the minister of youth, sports, handicrafts and tourism as Dr Ba Oumar.

SUDAN

COACH ON NUMAYRI'S SPECIAL TRAIN REPORTEDLY BURNS

LD071342 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1304 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Khartoum, 7 January--According to the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, a coach in the special train in which Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri was returning to Khartoum after opening a bridge at Al-Jazirah Province today was completely gutted by fire. The agency said that none of the Sudanese president's companions were hurt. A committee is being formed to investigate the causes of the fire.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT DISCUSS REGIONAL, BILATERAL ISSUES

TA080637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] The prime minister said last night that he found a common understanding with the Egyptian president in the assessment of regional events and their implications for both Egypt and Israel. This afternoon, Menahem Begin will meet with As-Sadat for a second round of talks. He will later tour the archeological site at Abu Simbol. Our political reporter Shimon Schiffer reports from Aswan on the initial meeting between the two leaders. [Begin recording]

[Schiffer] Last night, President as-Sadat and the prime minister presented to the press a picture of uninhibited friendship. This, perhaps, is the only good sign that can be reported from the Aswan meeting. President as-Sadat cordially greeted the prime minister on the latter's arrival for the initial meeting held in the Egyptian president's winter residence.

President as-Sadat and the prime minister retired for talks, lasting approximately 40 minutes, after which they left for a banquet held for Menahem Begin and his entourage by the Egyptian president. On that occasion, too, the leaders and their wives lauded each other extensively.

We have learned that the initial meeting only involved a review of the developments in Iran and Afghanistan and their implications for both countries. Bilateral issues were not raised at the initial meeting.

Mr Begin told his associates last night that he had found a common understanding on both countries' common interests.

This afternoon Begin and As-Sadat will meet again. This time they will discuss bilateral issues. The prime minister will ask for an acceleration of the normalization in the relations between the two countries; President as-Sadat will talk about the need to advance the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy in the territories. It appears as if no full understanding will be reached on these issues, but the two leaders will not allow these issues to spoil the festivities. [end recording] [Begin recording]

[Arye Golan] The atmosphere at the banquet was good, and the food most probably too. At the end of the dinner, President as-Sadat rose to make the traditional toast and declared: This will not be a speech, this time. I would like to tell you that I have talked with my dear friend Menahem Begin on the great progress we have made and the peace which will exist between us forever. We will continue to give momentum to the peace process, As-Sadat said, and we will overcome all the difficulties that lie ahead of us. We have already overcome greater obstacles.

[As-Sadat--in English] I am not going to make a speech. I want only to tell you something that I was discussing with my dear friend Menahem Begin, the prime minister of Israel. We were discussing the progress that has been achieved.

[Golan] The prime minister, too, departed from his prepared speech. Tonight, I shall not speak from a written text, Begin said. I will speak from the heart. In our first meeting, the prime minister said, we found that our opinions are similar with respect to the current issues in the region.

[Begin] I will not read it. I give it up. Instead of speaking from the paper, I will speak from the heart. Egypt and Israel, from the point of view of these two negative, painful phenomena [Iran and Afghanistan] are on the side of right, not of wrong; of justice, not its opposite; of freedom, not of slavery. And this is, again, a foundation for more good will, cooperation and understanding upon which we will build the future. [end recording]

Begin on Regional Events

TA080542 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2130 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Aswan, 7 Jan--While the two leaders made speeches at the state dinner held by the Egyptian president, As-Sadat talked only about Israeli-Egyptian relations, while Mr Begin commented on recent regional events.

Mr Begin noted two phenomena endangering the free world: The first is Khomeynism, which is not revolutionary but, on the contrary, is reactionary. We are witnessing, Mr Begin said, a violation of law and order honored even during war.

The second danger is the aggression we are witnessing in light of the shameless invasion into a country independent of any foreign power. This is a distinct imperialistic act and no one knows what it will lead to, Mr Begin said. I am glad, the prime minister added, that Egypt and Israel are in this respect on the side of justice and not of evil. The two countries are united in their objection to these dangerous phenomena and will also unite to maintain freedom, progress and peace. I hope that this will also be the foundation of great cooperation and understanding in the future.

WEIZMAN REPORTS ON POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING WITH CARTER

TA071131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[Text] Defense Minister Weizman reported to the Cabinet yesterday about his impressions from his talks in the United States. According to Weizman, understanding and a common denominator of political interests characterize the relations between Israel and the United States.

Weizman stated that, in his talks with U.S. administration officials, he realized they view Israel as the foundation of the political structure they are aiming at establishing in the Middle East as a barrier against Soviet imperialism. According to the U.S. administration's view, Israel should be incorporated in the belt of Arab countries that will include Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Sudan. Weizman stressed the special sensitivity revealed by the administration to Saudi Arabia's condition and its desire to integrate it in the peace process in the Middle East.

Analyzing the scope of U.S. aid to Israel, Weizman complained about the reports of Israel's ambassador in the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, who had expressed exaggerated and optimistic estimates about the size of the aid expected. Additional ministers joined the criticism (before Weizman's departure, 'Evron reported a chance of obtaining an aid). Other Cabinet members claimed, in contrast, that 'Evron's assessments were based on information he had collected from the U.S. administration and were not fictitious.

One of the ministers asked for an explanation from the defense minister concerning his remarks about President Carter, remarks that were interpreted as an intervention in the U.S. election campaign. The defense minister replied he had expressed what he thought and felt about the U.S. President.

The prime minister thanked Weizman and the Finance Ministry's director general, Ya'aqov Ne'eman, for the effort they made in the United States. Begin stated that an additional $200-million loan would not be insignificant.

Weizman argued in the Cabinet yesterday that his remarks about President Carter did not trigger reactions in the U.S. public and that no Jewish element approached him with a complaint on this issue. Only Senator Kennedy complained to Ambassador 'Evron about the defense minister's remarks. Weizman also said that, in this talk with President Carter, the U.S. President expressed concern about Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and its implications.

The defense minister noted that the price of the arms Israel ordered in the United States are rising and that [sentence as published].

COMMENTS ON U.S. USE OF EGYPTIAN MILITARY FACILITIES

Moshe Arens Interviewed

TA071241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee for 3 hours this morning. Afterwards, reporter David Essing talked to the chairman of the committee, Moshe Arens, about those reports that the United States is using Egyptian military facilities. [Begin recording]

[Arens] I think that the United States should be careful about the degree of its involvement in some of the countries in the area. The United States, in the fifties, tried to build the Baghdad Pact based solely on the Arab countries in the area as a barrier against the Soviets. Not much came of this pact because the countries involved are not countries that are ideologically committed to the free world. They are not countries that are democratic and so I think that the United States would want to be careful in the degree of its involvement. There is one area that could end up being an area of concern to us and that is if this involvement is accompanied by very large scale arms shipments to Egypt. And we have heard of plans of the Carter administration to ship Egypt 900 M-60 A-3 tanks, this is the latest version of the U.S. tank, or 80 F-16 aircraft, which is one of the best aircraft in the world today. This would be a cause of concern to us. This could destabilize the area and I don't think it would contribute anything to American interests, Israeli interests or to the chances of peace in the Middle East.

[Question] How do you view the fact that both Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman have proposed that the United States use Israeli bases yet the Americans seem to be opting for the Egyptian sites?

[Answer] No. First of all I have to correct you. I don't think that the prime minister nor the defense minister have made a proposal of such a sort.

[Question] Well they have suggested this publicly.

[Answer] I think they have given some indication as to what our reaction would be if it were to be proposed by the United States. To the best of my knowledge so far it has not been proposed by the United States so I think it is premature to think about what the result is likely to be if such a proposal were to come from the United States. So far it has not come.

[Question] The fact that Israel seems to have been taken by surprise--does this also concern you, in other words that the United States and Egypt have been working out a separate kind of deal?

[Answer] Well, I think there are some indications, and again the most prominent ones have to do with American shipments of arms to Egypt, that some of these things have been done, at least to date, without Israel being consulted. I think this is a mistake. I think the United States shares with Israel many common interests in this area and bonds of allegiance and alliance and common ideas and ideals. I think that if the United States will take moves in the area without consulting Israel or without coordinating with Israel obviously it is America's right to do so but I don't think that it will finally turn out to be America's benefit to do so. [end recording]

Weizman, Tzipori Comment

TA071717 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman appeared today before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and told its members that the granting of facilities in Egypt to U.S. Air Force planes is unlikely to harm Israel. In the long run, this is even likely to benefit us. We have to keep in mind, the defense minister added, that until 10 years ago, there were 20,000 Soviet advisers in Egypt, and we have to consider what is preferable to us.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told our military correspondent that Israel knows about every event in our region, and anyone claiming that we have been surprised is imposing on the public a feeling of gloom through statements that are completely baseless.

Further Details

TA071720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said the Americans have not misled Israel regarding the financial aid. Secretary of State Vance told me at our first meeting that Israel had no prospect or receiving the sum it was requesting, he said. Minister Weizman was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Weizman defended his public support for President Carter and said: Carter acted for the sake of peace and injected billions into Israel. What has Kennedy done for Israel?

HA'ARETZ, DAVAR Address Issue

TA080712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The independent HA'ARETZ writes that Israel should not offer its bases to the United States each day, especially given the well known fact that the Americans have their own considerations and are not rushing to ask our help. These considerations appear to be problematic, or even mistaken, and the government should warn American policy makers of their mistakes. But it does not serve Israel's purpose to publicly offer Israeli bases to American forces. If Israel is not worthy of public recognition by Washington, we should not make things worse by making public declarations of good will, which receive no response, says HA'ARETZ.

The Histadrut's DAVAR writes that Israel can feel a bit insulted that the United States does not want it or its bases, but it should not be embittered by the fact that the United States is choosing Egypt. It is easier for the United States to rely on Egypt as the focus of a Middle Eastern pro-Western coalition. From Israel's point of view this has an advantage because whoever follows President as-Sadat will have to consider carefully whether he is willing to retreat both from the peace treaty and the alliance with America.

The American and Egyptian concern with what appears to be a conspiracy against Israel is also understandable. But this does not mean that Israel should stop making efforts to maintain close cooperation on strategic matters with both countries. This strategic coalition should be more important to Israel than this or that settlement in Samaria.

YEDI'OT Comments

TA080937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Excerpt] YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that it is a sad fact that at such a turning point in the history of the Middle East, Israel appears to be totally redundant, even an obstacle in the U.S. path. Meanwhile, Washington demonstrates increasing interest in Egypt. YEDI'OT AHARONOT thinks that if we had retained at least the Sinai airfields, the United States would have needed us now. Without them, we have become a liability.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND FORCES COMMAND APPROVED

TA071146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[Text] The government has recently approved the defense minister's proposal to establish a land forces command and to place it under the control of Major General Tal.

A senior level meeting was held at the end of last week which discussed the proposal to establish this command. It also looked into the implications that the new structure will have for the functioning of existing IDF branches, including the military training and the military intelligence branches. Major General Tal answered the ministers' questions and the program was approved following the discussion.

RABIN ON REGIONAL, SUPERPOWER BALANCE

TA080641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Razi Barqay, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rabin, in your opinion, should Israel allow the United States to use military bases in Israel?

[Answer] I think it is preferable not to give a simplistic answer to this question. I do not think Israel needs a U.S. military presence for the sake of its defense against the Arab countries, nor do I think it would be good for Israel to demand a U.S. military presence whose purpose is to drive a wedge between us and an Arab country or serve as an element which will be involved in an Arab-Israeli war.

On the other hand, if the United States is interested in getting receiving services at Israeli military bases in order to guarantee its interests, and it approaches Israel to receive them, it will be unwise and without justification for Israel not to respond.

[Question] There is an opinion that without the Soviet Union it would be impossible to continue the peace process, that ultimately the presence of the Soviet Union together with the United States in the area contributes to the peace process. I understand you firmly oppose this view.

[Answer] To my deep regret, since the Six Day War, the Soviet Union's policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict--and this certainly results from how it views its interests--is very much unfavorable to Israel. The United States should lead the process while disregarding the Soviet Union's objection and neutralizing Russia's activities which run counter to this process.

[Question] If you were the prime minister and you were meeting with President as-Sadat, in light of the developments in the region--in Iran and Afghanistan--would you propose intelligence cooperation between the two countries, for instance?

[Answer] I do not think this is the problem currently existing between Egypt and Israel. This is also one of those issues to which there is no point in elaborating in public. I would regard the chief goal as advancing the peace progress and in extending it toward those Arab countries which border Israel and which are basically pro-Western and who are prepared to make peace with Israel. Primarily, I mean Jordan.

JORDAN, PLO ESTABLISH PARALLEL BODIES IN W. BANK

TA080703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Our West Bank correspondent reports that Jordan and the PLO have both established leadership structures in Judaea and Samaria. Jordan's strength in the territories has been based on civil servants who did not join the military government after the Six Day War. Now Jordan is encouraging them to go back to work.

Meanwhile, the PLO is backing various permanent and ad hoc committees, such as the Supreme Committee for National Direction or the ad hoc committee which is protesting the sale of the East Jerusalem Electric Company.

Our correspondent adds that Israeli officials interpret the parallel organizations as a possible renewal of the struggle between Jordan and the PLO in the territories.

SUIT FILED TO EVACUATE ELON MORE SETTLERS

TA071311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Again the High Court of Justice [is dealing with] Elon More issue. Eighteen landowners from Nabulus and the village of Rujayb have filed suit with the High Court of Justice to instruct the government to evacuate the Elon More settlers. Our correspondent, Moshe Negbi, reports that the landowners are basing their claim on the court's ruling 2 months ago ordering the dismantling of the settlement. The plaintiffs maintain that the government is not fulfilling its legal obligation in accordance with the ruling, is ignoring a court order and is granting the settlers extensions to remain at the site while they are trespassing. In the suit the landowners also maintain that their lawyers explicitly informed the government they do not agree to any delay in the evacuation of the settlement.

The suit was filed on behalf of the landowners by lawyers Ilyas Khouri and Amnon Zikhroni who represented them in the previous hearing as well.

AFGHANISTAN

MINISTRY STATEMENT ON OUTSIDE AID TO TERRORISTS, SABOTEURS

LD071935 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Statement by Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA--Ministry of National Defense]

[Text] The region's reactionary and imperialist forces, which following the victory of the great Sawr Revolution began in practice their aggressive and interventionist activities in the DRA, have intensified their activities in the past 2 or 3 months. Pakistan's reactionary circles, together with the other reactionary forces in the area, namely China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, under the leadership of world-devouring American imperialism, are training groups of mercenary traitors and terrorists in special camps outside our country's frontiers and equipping them with arms. Mercenary terrorists and Pakistani agents have been sent from across the borders to our homeland to embark on terror, genocide, plundering and sabotage. There are undeniable documents and evidence available which attest to the perpetration of terrifying crimes against our noble compatriots by the armed bands of terrorists and mercenaries of imperialism and countries attached to it during the 1 year and 8 months since the national and democratic Sawr Revolution.

Training and arming terrorists and murderers outside our country's frontiers and sending them to our country is not a matter which U.S. imperialism and its professional collaborators such as China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt can hide from the eyes of the world. In addition to confessions by a number of those captured, who have also surrendered various American and Chinese-made weapons, the relevant countries themselves have also indicated their interference in our country in one form or another in the name of aid to fugitives and others. U.S. imperialism and its partners in crime not only continue armed interference in our country through robbers and professional murderers, but have recently embarked on lies and slanderous propaganda against our homeland and against our truly fraternal country, the Soviet Union, and its cordial assistance to our people, after America lost hope by seeing Amin, this famous CIA spy and his terrorist bands of thieves, defeated and overthrown.

It is hereby decisively declared that the criminal operations of the imperialist mercenary terrorists and murderers and the supporters of the policy of imperialist intervention in the region can in no way break the will of the struggling people of our proud homeland, Afghanistan. The national liberating army of Afghanistan, which consists of sons of the much-suffering people, the sons of heroes and martyrs on the path of freedom of the homeland, heroic and valiant officers and soldiers, with indestructible faith and high morale while relying on the will of the people of Afghanistan and faith in victory, will demonstrate its heroism in defeating imperialism and its reactionary interventionists, trained professional terrorists and murderers and putting an end to imperialist and reactionary armed intervention in our country. Just as this army sacrificed to eliminate the oppressive Nadiri and Daudi deceptive monarchic setup and toppled the oppressive regime of butcher Amin, it will emerge triumphant from this test.

Heroic soldiers and officers: Forward for the sake of defending national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity under the flag of the honor of the homeland! Long Live the Liberating Army of Afghanistan!

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. BACKING FOR 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD071658 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] PRAVDA wrote in yesterday's issue that the Soviet Union, by rendering military aid to Afghanistan, has no other aim but to help this country in its just right to self-defense against imperialist foreign aggression. PRAVDA pointed out that when interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is stopped and the people of that country are enabled to build their life in accordance with their own choosing, the limited contingent of the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. The newspaper rejects American [words indistinct] and slanderous propaganda concerning Iran and the Soviet threat. From the outset, the United States has financed counterrevolutionary criminal groups, which were sent to Afghanistan, and has provided them with arms while operating on Pakistani soil.

Similarly, the TASS commentator wrote that the imperialist and Chinese plans aimed at stifling the revolution of Afghanistan have failed. They rendered backing and assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Pakistani soil has been used for training the bands of saboteurs. Pakistan had set up camps where the CIA and Chinese and [word indistinct] instructors trained counterrevolutionary bands before they were sent to Afghanistan. A total of over 5,000 individuals have been trained at these camps. [Word indistinct] camps have also been set up in China.

In the meantime, in Washington, U.S. State Department officials held talks with the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries about antigovernment plans for troublemaking. The TASS commentator added: This plan failed, and now imperialist propaganda distorts the facts and spreads rumors about the Soviet help to Afghanistan. These rumors confirm the point as to where in fact the foreign danger to Afghanistan originates.

AFP: REBEL MUSLIM GROUPS TO JOIN FORCES

BK071318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 7 Jan (AFP)--At least five rebel Afghan Moslem groups have decided to join forces as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a spokesman for one of the most influential groups, Hezbi Islami Afghanistan, said here today.

The means of effecting the unification and the name of the new movement will be made public shortly, the spokesman said. He refused to give further details of the results of negotiations between the different groups.

The alliance links the two formerly split factions of the radical Hezbi Islami under Gulbuddin Ekmatiar and Mr Qales, the more moderate parties of the Jamiat-E-Islami Afghanistan under Professor Rabani [Kabul University law professor] and the Inteqlab of Maulana Mohammadi, and the former Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Mr Mojadedi [divine of Kabul's Sher Bazar mosque] the spokesman said.

The royalist and pro-Western National Liberation Front will not join the alliance. A spokesman for its leader, Syed Ahmed Gilani, said, "We are in favour of unity but not at any price. Some of these people do not believe in democracy, the Afghan nation or the freedom of the people."

The gap between the pro-Western moderates wanting the return of the monarchy and religious extremists in favour of an Islamic revolution on Iranian lines is as wide as ever, observers said.

The former alliance of religious moderates and conservatives under Mr Gilani known as the Paiman Itehad Islami (those who have sworn to fight for Islam) seems to have been replaced under the pressure of the latest events by one much more radical under the Moslem extremists of Hezbi Islami, observers added.

SOVIET TROOPS DESTROY HISTORIC 11TH CENTURY MAUSOLEUM

BK071623 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 8 Jan (AFP)--Soviet troops have destroyed the historic mausoleum of Muslim conquerer Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni during raids to capture the city of Ghazni in Afghanistan.

Travellers arriving from Kabul said that the local population had put up "stiff resistance" to the invading Russian troops, and heavy fighting continued for 2 days. Muslim tribesmen and rebel Afghan forces jointly took up positions in the outskirts of Ghazni Province and contained the Soviet troops for 2 days, the travellers said.

During a "fierce pitched battle," Soviet troops resorted to heavy shelling which destroyed parts of the building and domes of the mausoleum, which was built in the early 11th century, the travellers, who were stranded in Ghazni after the Marxist coup in Kabul, said. The mausoleum was built for Sultan Mahmud, of Turkish origin, who ruled Afghanistan and parts of India, during the 11th century. Sultan Mahmud is known for conquering the Somnat temple in Bujarat, India.

REPORT ON INCREASED SOVIET ARMS, SUPPLIES IN KABUL

TA080655 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Text] First then to Kabul where Soviet arms and supplies have been arriving in increasing numbers. Our special correspondent there, Gerald Butt, says the Soviet Union seems to be preparing for a lengthy campaign to break the back of resistance to the new regime from Afghan rebels.

[Begin Butt recording] The view of leading Western observers here is that if the Russians go flat out to crush the remaining Muslim Rebels, the operation will take at least 6 months. This prediction is borne out by the actions of Soviet forces who seem to be preparing for a long stay. Large amounts of auxilliary equipment is arriving both by air and road. Among the vehicles to be seen are giant armor-plated snow ploughs and earthmoving equipment. Also transporters carrying bridgebuilding equipment and other building materials. A large radar scanner is being set up near Kabul.

Soviet military bases are being assembled just outside the capital and I have watched Russian troops wrapped against the bitter cold in long overcoats and fur hats setting up defensive positions in newly dug trenches around these bases. One particular base was a short distance from a prison from which several hundred people locked up under the regime of former President Hafizollah Amin were released. There were tearful scenes and the released prisoners were reunited with relatives. Many thousands of people turned out from Kabul to witness the scene. On hillsides along the route armed Soviet troops were in position.

And as people sat in their cars for hours waiting for the jam along the narrow road leading to the prison to clear the bored motorists were treated to an unusual air display. One of the most modern warship helicopters in the world, the Soviet MIL 24, fully armed with rockets went through its paces in front of the captive audience. The jam itself, it turned out later, had been caused in part by yet more tank transporters trying to make their way in the opposite direction along the narrow road out of Kabul. [end recording]

BANGLADESH

DACCA COMMENTATOR URGES RESTRAINT BY U.S., IRAN

BK061429 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1240 GMT 6 Jan 80 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] If they want peace, nations should avoid the pinpricks that precede cannonshots. This is the right time to address these words attributed to Napoleon to the parties to the more than 2-month old U.S.-Iranian hostage crisis. It is precisely in this context that Bangladesh has made an earnest appeal to the United States to allow the international community some more time to find a peaceful and satisfactory solution before consideration of its personal proposed sanctions against Iran. Simultaneously, Bangladesh has made a strong appeal to Iran to release American diplomatic personnel held in Tehran. The appeals were made in the larger interest of international peace and security.

Bangladesh fully appreciates the American concern and anxiety for an early release of her diplomatic personnel. Bangladesh sincerely believes that it is respect for international law and institutions that world peace is best promoted. Needless to mention, this country has been consistently endeavoring to uphold the UN Charter and international law and honor all international obligations.

One may not question the legitimate right of the Iranians to try the deposed shah for his alleged antipeople activities. But it is clearly a violation of the international law to hold the people of a foreign embassy as hostages and threaten to further punish them for the alleged offenses of the shah now in exile.

The determination of the Iranian people to take retaliatory action may not also be unnatural. But one wishes that they have the wisdom to pay heed to the wise saying that vengeance is the dish that should be eaten cold. As it is, the voice of moderation is possibly drowned in the anguish shouts for retaliation and retribution the wrong way. Hence, perhaps, the need for restraint.

In the fact of the tumultuous events in Iran when the whole world is deeply concerned over the hostage issue, Bangladesh did not remain a silent spectator. Bangladesh told the UN Security Council meeting just the other day that the objective of securing the release of the American hostages in Tehran would be served better by postponing consideration on the U.S. draft resolution until the UN secretary general reported back to the council after his visit to Iran over the hostage issue.

The Bangladesh representative at the UN quite justifiably told the Security Council that the need for restraint had become all the greater in the wake of recent developments in Afghanistan which constituted a grave threat to international peace and security. Since the situation in the area is already explosive, Bangladesh felt that things should be handled with care and caution and avoid any action which may in any way increase tension in the region.

Meanwhile, UN secretary general Dr Kurt Waldheim is back in New York after his diplomatic mission to Tehran. The secretary general described his mission as useful, although Iranian authorities termed it as a fact-finding tour and not an attempt to mediate for the release of the U.S. hostages.

Whatever it is, the hostage crisis demands dispassionate handling by both sides. It calls for restraint and careful scrutiny. Any misjudgement of the situation by either side will only aggravate the situation. One would recall U.S. President Jimmy Carter himself asking the American people to exercise restraint and refrain from any action that might increase the danger facing the American hostages in Tehran. The U.S. President's appeal to exercise restraint over the hostage crisis came just a week after the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran in early November last year. Under the prevalent circumstances, the deterioration of events following subsequent developments in the region, one would expect that the United States, or for that matter Iran, would show maximum restraint in handling the situation.

Bangladesh like the rest of the peace-loving nations shares the agonies and anxieties over the crisis. It sincerely believes that the crisis would be solved through peaceful means. Bangladesh welcomes every effort aimed at advancing the process of relaxation of tension, limitation of armaments and promotion of peaceful coexistence in every part of the world. In the same way it hopes for an early and amicable solution of the U.S.-Iran hostage crisis.

INDIA

DELHI NAMES DEFEATED MINISTERS; SANJAY WINS IN ELECTION

BK080101 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0030 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] Prominent candidates of the [Congress-I] Party who have won include the Congress-I secretary general, Mr Bahuguna; Mr Sanjay Gandhi; Mr V.C. Shukla; Dr Shanker Dayal Sharma; and Mr Brahamananda Reddy.

Among the winners of other parties are the deputy prime minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan of the Congress-U; and the union minister for [works and housing] Mr Ram Kinkar of the Lok Dal.

In the sweeping wave of the Congress-I victory several ministers, former ministers and party leaders have been knocked out. Among them are Mr Mohan Dharia [former commerce and civil supplies minister]; Mr Purushottam Kaushik [minister for information and broadcasting]; Mr P. Ramachandran [union energy minister in Janata cabinet]; Mr Brijlal Verma [union labor minister in Janata cabinet]; Mr Piloo Mody; Mr Dinesh Singh; and Mr M.G. Goray.

The Congress-I secured an absolute majority, bagging its 263 seats shortly before 0330 this morning when results for 338 seats were announced.

Election Update; Raj Narain Loses

BK080441 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] Here is the latest party position: results declared 385; the Congress-I is leading with 292; Lok Dal 26; Janata 21; Congress-U 8; CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] 6; CPI 3; DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham] 16; AIADMK 2; Indian Union Muslim League 3; Akali Dal 1; others 5; independents 2.

The Congress-I leader and the former union minister, Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, has won the Varanasi seat defeating his nearest Lok Dal rival and its working president, Mr Raj Narain, by a margin of 24,000 votes. The Janata Party had fielded a sitting MLA [Member of Legislative Assembly] and former state minister Mr Om Prakash Singh, who has lost.

Congress-I Crosses 300 Mark

BK080743 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The trend at various counting centers in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh indicate that the Congress-I candidates are forging ahead in a number of constituencies. However, in West Bengal the trend seems to be different. The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] led left front candidates are ahead of their rivals at many places.

Here is the latest party position--406 results have come in so far: Congress-I 304; Lok Dal 30; Janata 23; Congress-U 8; CPI-M 6, CPI 4; DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham] 16; AIA DMK 2; Indian Union Muslim [League 3; Akali Dal 1; others 7; and independents 2.

Mrs Indira Gandhi has been elected from Rae Bareli also.

Mrs Gandhi Elected

BK080712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Jan (AFP)--Mrs. Indira Gandhi was elected to parliament today from her constituency of Rae Bareli, in Uttar Pradesh.

She was already victorious in the Medak constituency of Andhra Pradesh from where she contested the election simultaneously.

INDIRA GANDHI DENOUNCES PRESS FOR BEING HOSTILE TO HER

BK071716 Hong Kong AFP in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Jan (AFP)--Congress (I) President Mrs. Indira Gandhi today denounced the Indian press for being hostile towards her and the policies of her party.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was replying to questions from the press at her residence, said that everyone who knew the situation in the country expected her party to sweep the polls except the Indian press. Newspapers were owned by people "who are against our policy," she added, according to the PTI news agency.

Asked to comment on her own victory with a thumping majority in Madak constituency, in Andhra Pradesh, Mrs. Gandhi countered: "Did you have any doubt about it?" There was jubilation at her residence when the result of the Medak poll was announced.

Commenting on the Afghan situation, Mrs. Gandhi reiterated that "We are against all interference. One interference invited the other interference."

NATION'S NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON GANDHI VICTORY

BK080521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Jan (AFP)--The English language dailies of the capital, in their editorial comments this morning, welcomed the electoral triumph of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and expressed the hope that she would use her power with moderation and no malice.

The large circulation INDIAN EXPRESS, which has been opposing Mrs. Gandhi's return during the election campaign, said, we will not pretend that we welcome the prospect. On the other hand, we see no reason to distrust Mrs. Gandhi's repeated assurances that there will be no return to emergency rule if only because a political tactician as astute as she has proved to be cannot possibly ignore the lessons of her debacle in 1977.

The conservative STATESMAN, published from Delhi and Calcutta said, just as the election of 1977 was the national verdict on the emergency, so that of 1980 was the nation's opinion of the Janata Ministry and its successor (Charan Singh government). The STATESMAN, which also was opposed to Mrs. Gandhi's re-election added, Mrs. Gandhi has promised a government that works. The voter will watch the fulfillment of that promise no less closely than they scrutinized the performance of the two governments in the last couple of years.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, with editions from Bombay and Delhi, said, once again the country will have in power a party which is not a loose coalition of disparate and incompatible elements and is therefore capable of fashioning a truly national approach to domestic as well as international issues. The TIMES, which has been supporting Mrs. Gandhi's efforts to come back to power added that Mrs. Gandhi has no time to lose in bitter recriminations and called on her to strive to build a new and vigorous national consensus like the one her father, Jawaharlal Nehru built and served the nation reasonably well.

AFP REPORTS MORE DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM

BK071619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 7 (AFP)--Mob violence, including group fights and arson, have spread to fresh areas in Kamrup District of eastern Assam state, it was reported today.

Similar incidents, believed to be involving Assamese and non-Assamese, erupted last night in another district of Cachar.

The reports said the army was called out in the newly affected areas in Kamrup, such as Sarthebari, Pacca and Naul Vitha. The troops were requisitioned to assist civil authorities elsewhere in the same district on Sunday. The reports said an unknown number of people were injured in the clashes and incidents of arson in Kamrup.

Meanwhile counting of votes for Silchar seat in Cachar District in the current Indian parliamentary polls, scheduled to begin today along with others in different parts of the country, has been postponed indefinitely in view of the "tense" situation prevailing there. Silchar town was placed under curfew following the incidents.

NEPAL

SHAHI 'VERY CONCERNED' ABOUT SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

BK041527 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, said today that recent developments in this part of the world were not nice symptoms for peace and stability. Mr Shahi, in a meeting with Katmandu-based foreign press, made it clear that Nepal, which stood for peace at home and abroad, was very much concerned about the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, a nonalined and sovereign country.

Mr Shahi explained that Nepal feels concern as and when certain principles in international relations, such as inviolability of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and noninterference in the affairs of others, were not upheld.

Mr Shahi deplored the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and said that it should be withdrawn as early as possible.

Asked to comment on the U.S. move to rearm Pakistan, Mr Shahi said this is a bilateral affair and added that rearming of any country in any part of the world would not (?help to reduce) tension.

TASS, INDIA RADIO CHARGED WITH DISTORTING SHAHI STATEMENT

BK061921 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has contradicted the news carried by All India Radio and the Soviet official news agency TASS which said that the foreign minister of Nepal did not regard the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as interference in the internal affairs of that country. A spokesman of the ministry described the news as not only a distortion but a complete reversal of fact.

While meeting Katmandu foreign correspondents on 4 January the spokesman said the foreign minister had explained in more explicit terms the official position taken by his majesty's government on the situation in Afghanistan as stated 3 days earlier. It is difficult to comprehend why All India Radio has ignored the many Indian correspondents present at the news conference and quoted TASS, he said further.

Mr Shahi said there was a large Soviet foreign military presence in Afghanistan and that it constituted an armed intervention in the internal affairs of a nonalined sovereign country and added that such intervention would have a negative impact on the peace and stability of the region and beyond, the spokesman made it clear. The position of principle consistently taken by Nepal on the inviolability of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states [words indistinct] the international community, he added.

Pointing out that the Security Council is now aware of the matter of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the spokesman said his majesty's government fully supported Security Council's consideration of the question, which, in the view of his majesty's government, clearly represented a threat to international peace and security. His majesty's government deplores the intervention and hopes that the Security Council will uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter by calling upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops immediately from Afghanistan, thereby enabling the people of Afghanistan to determine and chart their own destiny by themselves without foreign interference, he added.

AFP REPORTS ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATION IN KATMANDU

BK080518 Hong Kong AFP in English 0509 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 8 Jan (AFP)--Nepalese students demonstrated here yesterday, strongly denouncing the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. They later handed over a protest note to the Soviet diplomat at the Russian Embassy here.

The anti-Soviet students went round the city shouting slogans like Down with Soviet Hegemonism and Down with Vietnam and Soviet Intervention in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. They also carried anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese placards and cartoons. Later, the demonstrators converged on a public meeting at Basantapur.

Speaking on behald of the students, K.B. Shrestha, Bhim Neupane and an Afghan student condemned both Vietnam and the Soviet Union for occupying Kampuchea and Afghanistan by military intervention and demanded the immediate withdrawal of their troops.

The Soviet Embassy was heavily guarded by policemen wearing helmets and armed with lathis [canes], but no ugly incident took place throughout the day.

REFERENDUM ON GOVERNMENT SYSTEM TO BE HELD 'MID-JUNE'

BK041539 Hong Kong AFP in English 1359 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 4 Jan (AFP)--The National Election Commission (NEC) has fixed mid-June as the date for holding a national referendum in Nepal, based on adult franchise, it was officially announced today.

The NEC stated "Altogether 7.2 million of the total population will be eligible for participating in the referendum, to make a choice between the partyless panchayat system with reforms and the multiparty system of government."

After 7 weeks of student agitation in April/May last year, King Birendra had proclaimed the national referendum, based on adult suffrage through secret voting, to let the people choose their country's future political system.

Meanwhile the outlawed Nepali congress, the major opposition party led by former Prime Minister B.P. Koirala, is observing January 6 as "protest day" by organizing a mammoth anti-panchayat demonstration and public rally. One of the main purposes of organising the rally has been to pressurize the government to slate the final date for free, fair and impartial referendum.

On January 6, 19 years ago, the late King Mahendra, father of the present monarch, had banned all the political parties in Nepal.

Antipanchayat Demonstration Held

BK061501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 6 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 6 Jan (AFP)--The outlawed Nepali congress, the major opposition to the partyless panchayat system, today staged a huge demonstration chanting slogans for the release of all the political detainees and general amnesty for all the self-exiled politicians living in India.

The 30,000 demonstrators went round Katmandu city chanting antipanchayat slogans like "Down With the Fascist Panchayat System", "Bring Democracy, Save the Country" and "Down With Terrorism in the Country".

Three senior leaders of the outlawed Nepali congress: B.P. Koirala, G.M. Singh and Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, the acting president of the Nepali congress, led the demonstration from an open landrover. Onlookers greeted Koirala and Singh by clapping their hands. The leaders of the Nepali congress looked cheerful and responded by joining their palms in the Nepalese tradition.

Later the demonstration converged in a mass rally at the "open theatre". In his brief speech Koirala reiterated his demands for general amnesty for those living in India in self-exile, for immediate release of all the political prisoners and for the announcement of the final date for a referendum.

He said that the present government had failed to maintain law and order in the country and therefore did not have any moral right to remain in the government. He blamed the government for acts of violence and terrorism in the country. He also made an earnest appeal to the king to see that a congenial atmosphere was created in the country in accordance with the spirit of the king's May 24 proclamation of a national referendum.

Both G.M. Singh and K.P. Bhattarai strongly denounced the panchayat system and government for its failure to control administrative corruption and to maintain law and order in the country.

The outlawed pro-Peking Nepal Communist Party also observed today as protest-day at Lalitpur, 8 miles south of Katmandu.

PAKISTAN

OFFICIALS REVIEW AFGHAN SITUATION, DECIDE POLICIES

BK071603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A high-level select committee under the chairmanship of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq again reviewed the situation in Afghanistan today. The government has been continuously reviewing the situation in Afghanistan for the last few days. Today's meeting, which was the last of this series, lasted for a few hours. It was attended by concerned federal ministers, provincial governors, chiefs of the armed forces, the adviser on foreign affairs and Pakistan's ambassadors to Kabul and Moscow.

All the aspects of the situation in Afghanistan were reviewed in detail and several important policies were adopted. At the end of today's meeting, the president told the select committee he would inform the nation of the government's policy in this regard.

Karachi Radio Commentary

BK080619 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[News commentary by A.H.M. Zuberi--read by announcer]

[Text] At the special meeting of the federal cabinet held in Islamabad yesterday, developments in the region, with particular reference to Afghanistan and the recent visit of the foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi, to Iran, came under consideration. After the meeting, it was made known that the situation was under constant review and another high-level meeting could be held today for a further probe into the matter.

The concensus at the policy-making level rightly seems to be in favor of maintaining Pakistan's nonalined posture. At the same time, the principle of opposing foreign intervention in the internal affairs of any country was reiterated. The recent developments in Afghanistan are naturally a source of worry for the people of Pakistan. It is not only because of the fact that Afghanistan is our next-door neighbor, but also because of having centuries old historical, cultural and religious ties with that country. The recent developments in that country had cast their lengthening shadows on the people of this country.

A large number of Afghans crossed into Pakistan to take shelter here. The number has now swelled to about 400,000. They are to be fed and cared for which is rather difficult for a poor country like Pakistan, particularly at the present stage when its economy is passing through a serious crisis. Being brethren in faith and our close neighbor, these refugees cannot be pushed back from here. Though some foreign countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, have extended assistance for these people, it is not enough to meet the requirements of their still increasing number. Pakistan has always wished well for the people of Afghanistan despite some political problems created by the rulers of that country. Pakistan never lets it brethren suffer because of the unwise policies followed by its rulers. We always strived to normalise relations with that country because it is in our mutual interests. Unfortunately, whenever any Afghan ruler took any step toward resolving the political problem with this country, he was removed from the scene and some new ruler took over to keep the problem alive. From King Zahir Shah right up to the late President Mr Hafizollah Amin, the same story has been repeated, and the new rulers who took over the reins of the government in that country again started repeating the same old problem. As a result, the people of both the countries continue to suffer.

Now the intervention of foreign troops in the internal affairs of the country has worsened the situation. Like all justice and peace-loving nations of the world, Pakistan has stood against such intervention and particularly in the affairs of a neighboring and nonalined nation like Afghanistan.

Even at the United Nations, Pakistan's stand is the same, because it firmly believes that the people of that country should be left aone to decide their own future.

KARACHI NOTES AFGHANISTAN WILL BE DISCUSSED AT UN

BK080818 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Following last night's veto by the Soviet Union in the Security Council against the resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, attempts are afoot at the United Nations to take the issue of foreign military intervention to the General Assembly.

Pakistan's UN ambassador, Mr Niaz A. Naik, told PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL at UN headquarters that the veto does not mean an end to consideration of the serious situation in Afghanistan. He said they had not been surprised by the veto.

After the Soviet veto, the Security Council session was adjourned so that the delegates could hold individual consultations on further steps.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says that the Philippines will appeal to the council within 24 hours of the adjournment of the session to put the matter before the assembly under the 1950 UNGA resolution. No nation has the right of veto in the General Assembly, and the General Assembly session could be summoned on 24-hour notice.

MUSLIM LEADER CALLS FOR CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK071701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1652 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Karachi, 7 Jan (AFP)--Sheikh Mohammed Safwat Alsaqqa Amini, deputy secretary-general of the World Muslim Congress (Rabita al-Alam al-Islami) has called for an urgent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries to discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

In an interview with the daily JANG here today, Sheikh Safwat disclosed that the World Muslim Congress has already requested the Jidda-based Islamic Conference secretariat to convene the Muslim foreign ministers conference immediately.

Shaikh Safwat said the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan directly threatened the very existence of an Islamic state.

He said the Soviet troops in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to world peace and the security of the neighbouring countries, and called on the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. He praised Pakistan for rendering considerable humanitarian help to Afghan refugees who have been forced to flee their homes.

SRI LANKA

CEYLON DAILY NEWS ATTACKS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

BK050918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 5 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Colombo, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet Union's march on Kabul evokes ugly memories of the late 1930s of Hitler's Nazi forces goose-stepping into Austria, later Czechoslovakia and finally into Poland, the state run CEYLON DAILY NEWS said today.

In an editorial the newspaper said Sri Lanka and a host of non-aligned nations have emphatically denounced the violation by Soviet troops of Afghanistan's territorial sovereignty. What the leaders of the Soviet operation might pause to consider is that they have offended the conscience of the world, it said.

Russia's action in Afghanistan is plainly creating new misgivings both for Pakistan and India--for different reasons perhaps, but with equal effect. Thus it is natural for the Third World to protest strongly against a course that might lead to the Balkanisation of the Middle East and of Asia, the DAILY NEWS said.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES COLOMBO'S STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK051157 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 5 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The Norwegian parliamentary delegation had a meeting [on 4 January] with the foreign minister, Mr Hameed.

The delegation expressed interest in Sri Lanka's role in international affairs in general and the nonalined movement in particular.

Minister Hameed also briefed them on Sri Lanka's position on various international issues. He emphasized that President Jayewardene's government followed a strictly nonalined policy and stressed that it was vital that the nonalined countries should not get involved in major power conflict.

An official release said another point emphasized by the minister was Sri Lanka's strong opposition to outside interference in the internal affairs of a country. Observers interpreted this as a veiled reference to the current Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The government in a statement earlier said it was opposed to the Soviet role in Afghanistan and called for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country, making particular note of the fact that Afghanistan was a member of the nonalined movement.

VISITING MALDIVES FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFGHANISTAN

BK071709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Colombo, 7 Jan (AFP)--The Government of Maldives supports the international community in their demand for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel said here today.

Mr Jameel, who is on a private visit to Sri Lanka, told AFP "We are going along with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries which has been clearly spelled out in the United Nations Charter," the minister said.

He said "our views are that the people of Afghanistan are strong enough, as they have proved in the past, to stand against any threats to their independence without depending on any foreign military power."

Mr Jameel who did not mention the Soviet Union by name said "we find that any form of interference in the internal politics of other countries is detrimental to international peace. If this trend keeps growing we will be going back to the era of imperialism and colonialism in whatever form it may be."

On Relations With Sri Lanka

BK071708 Hong Kong AFP in English 1644 GMT 7 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Colombo, 7 Jan (AFP)--Relations between Sri Lanka and Maldives are now closer than at any time since the two countries gained independence, the Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel said here today.

Mr Jameel was talking to AFP shortly after he had attended a luncheon given by Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene for the Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. The Maldivian president and external affairs minister are in Sri Lanka on private visits accompanied by their wives.

Maldives, which closed its embassy in Colombo in 1975 for economic and other reasons, reopened it 2 months ago. This is only the second Maldivian diplomatic mission overseas. The other is at UN headquarters in New York. Foreign Ministry sources said Sri Lanka would also open a diplomatic mission in Maldives within the next 3 months. Observers noted that relations between Sri Lanka and Maldives had been "cool" during the previous regimes in the two countries.